Trade and Industry

News from DTI 20 December 1973 10p

Towards cleaner seas

IMCO conference report

Manufacture and Service Industries

Do you know how the new Stage 3 Code affects you?

All companies in Manufacture and Service Industries should conform with the Stage 3 Code.

It contains significant changes which the Price Commission can help you to identify.

PRICE COMMISSION

Category I and II Companies

Those already registered with the Price Commission should have received detailed guidance about their new obligations. If you have not, ask for copies of Data Sheets PDS 6 and 7 at the Commission's Information Centre, Cleland House, Page Street, London SW1 4LW. Telephone: 01-828 7070.

Category II Companies

(Manufacturers with domestic sales of £5-50 million p.a., Services £5-20 million p.a.).

THIS IS IMPORTANT:

Companies within Category II must now pre-notify the Price Commission at least 14 days before making a price increase.

Category III Companies

(Manufacturers with domestic sales of £1-5 million p.a., Services £250,000-£5 million p.a.).

These are obliged to keep records of sales, their net profit margin reference level, quarterly details of net profit margins, and changes in cost and prices, listing the goods or services to which various costs and prices relate. Regional offices of the Price Commission will continue to inspect the records of Category III companies.

Companies below Category III

These should also study the new Code and must follow its rules.

All Companies

Every business must abide by the Price Code. Prices should only be increased in accordance with the Code.

If the current profit margin is in excess of the reference level, then prices should be reduced (subject to seasonal and other factors); if costs fall, then prices should also be reduced.

Anyone requiring further information should contact their regional centre.

A new Price Commission booklet will shortly be available at these centres. It is free.

Copies of the Counter-Inflation Act 1973; The Price and Pay Code, SI 1785; Notification of Increases in Prices and Charges, SI 1786; Prices and Charges (Information), SI 1787, are available from Government Bookshops, or through Booksellers.

Price Commission Centres

Office for Scotland
3rd Floor 440 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow G2 3NS Tel: 041-332 6346

West Midlands Region
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Northern Region
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North West Region
Warwickgate House, 7 Warwick Road, Old Trafford, Manchester M16 0HP. Tel: 061-872 6911/4

South West Region
12th Floor, Froomsgate House, Rupert Street, Bristol BS1 2QN. Tel: Bristol 299727 (STD code 0272)

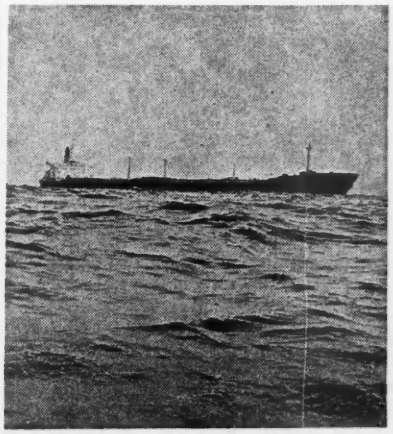
Office for Wales
4th Floor, Westminster House, 95/92 St. Mary Street, Cardiff CF1 1DX. Tel: Cardiff 41652/4 (STD code 0222)

Northern Ireland
3rd Floor, Midland Hotel, Whitla Street, Belfast BT15 1JP. Tel: 0232 740493/4

Read the Code, it's your business to know.

ISSUED BY THE PRICE COMMISSION

Trade and Industry



The BP tanker 'British Surveyor' seen off the Canary Islands. International agreement on the new measures to reduce the risk of sea pollution in the event of damage to such vessels in the future was reached at the special IMCO conference in London. See 'Towards cleaner seas,' this week, page 638.

Trade and Industry
Incorporating the Board of Trade Journal
Volume 13. No. 12.
Pages 637 to 684. December 20, 1973.
Price 10p. Net subscription post inclusive, £7.60
Editorial address: Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria St., SW1H 0ET. 01-222 7877
Advertisements: HMSO, Room C70, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. 01-248 9876 ext. 6147
Subscriptions: HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1. 01-928 6977 ext. 472

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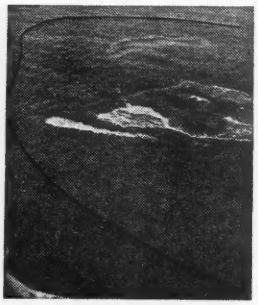
Owing to restrictions on the use of electricity, certain items have had to be held over this week.

Towards cleaner seas

AN International Conference on Marine Pollution was held in London from October 8 to November 2 under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO)—a specialised agency of the United Nations with its headquarters in this country. It was attended by 665 delegates from 79 countries and by observers from many international organisations.



THE principal aim of the Conference was to adopt a new Convention which, when fully in force, would eliminate intentional pollution of the sea from ships by 1980 at the latest and would minimise accidental pollution caused by such mishaps as collisions and strandings. This would strengthen, and in due course, supersede the existing 1954 Convention by further restricting operational discharges of oil into the sea and would introduce for the first time at this level international restrictions on the discharge of dangerous chemicals, sewage and dry rubbish from ships. (It would not deal with the deliberate dumping of waste at sea, which is covered by the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter concluded in London in November 1972; nor would it cover the release of harmful substances directly arising from the exploration, exploitation and associated off-shore processing of sea-bed mineral resources.)

The Conference also aimed to conclude a Protocol designed to extend the International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Damage, 1969, to cover other noxious substances in the case of casualties threatening pollution.

Mr. Michael Heseltine, the Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, addressed the Conference on the opening day and welcomed the participants on behalf of Her Majesty's Government. He explained that there was a growing world concern at the damage which could be done to the environment by the unregulated release of industrial pollution of all kinds and that this had led to action at both national and international level. There was a growing sense of urgency that international action was needed and the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, which took place in Stockholm in 1972, was a turning point in international concern. The Marine Pollution Conference would be continuing the theme of our concern with the sea and was a further step towards the achievement, through a series of international conventions, of a comprehensive and effective system of control over all sources of marine pollution.

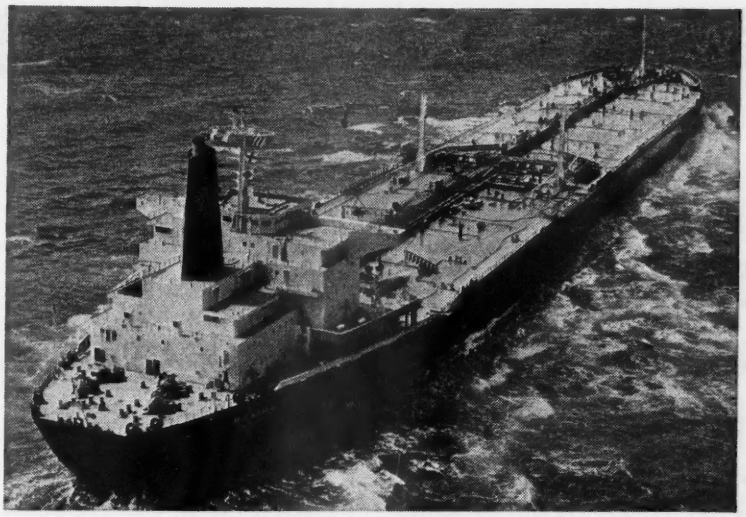
In the event the Conference was successful in that it adopted a new Convention and Protocol, known respectively as the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, and the Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution by Substances other than Oil.

The major new features of the Convention, which applies to ships of whatever type, including hydrofoil boats, air cushion vehicles, submersibles, floating craft and fixed or floating platforms operating in the marine environment, are as follows:

New oil tanker construction standards. Tankers of 70,000 tons deadweight and over ordered after December 31, 1975, must be constructed with segregated ballast tanks. This will virtually eliminate the need of such tankers to clean cargo tanks at sea for ballasting purposes and to discharge oily water residues from them and constitutes a great step forward. It is not possible to give any reliable estimate of the cost to the consumer of this measure, but it is likely to be a decreasing proportion of final product prices if crude oil prices continue to rise. The Conference decided against restricting segregated ballast design to any particular configuration, such as double bottoms.

Existing discharge restrictions. The stringent discharge restrictions contained in the 1969 Amendments to the 1954 International Marine Pollution Conference have been incorporated into the new Convention. These have been tightened for new tankers by reducing the total of oil which may be discharged to 1/30,000 of the cargo concerned—half that previously allowed. For ships other than tankers and for tanker bilges the discharge must take place more than 12 miles from the nearest land instead of 'as far as practicable from land', as provided in the 1969 Amendments.

Types of oil covered. For the first time the oil discharge restrictions cover both persistent and non-persistent oils, such as petrol and paraffin. Tankers carrying these oils will be required to comply with all relevant provisions of the Convention, including the total ban on discharges



The 206,937-tons deadweight tanker Marisa *of Shell Tankers (UK) Ltd. Vessels of this size are used widely today on the world's sea routes and yet they each carry 10 times the amount of oil carried by the largest of tankers in use less than 30 years' ago. Soon ships of nearly 500,000 tons dw will be common sight at deep-sea oil terminals. By adopting greater sub-division of future tankers' cargo spaces it is intended to reduce the extent of possible sea pollution in the event of damage to a ship's hull.*

within 50 miles of land and the segregated ballast requirements.

Shore reception facilities. The Convention imposes on contracting governments the obligation to provide at ports and oil loading terminals reception facilities sufficient to cope with the needs of tankers off-loading oily water residues.

Special areas for oil discharges. The Mediterranean, Black and Baltic Seas and the Red Sea and Persian Gulf will be special areas in which all discharges of oil will be prohibited. Contracting states bordering special areas will be required to provide adequate shore reception facilities by January 1, 1977.

New equipment for tankers. Tankers, including existing tankers will be required to be fitted with discharge monitoring and control systems, and other ships of 10,000 tons and over will also be required to be so fitted if they have no oily water separating and filtering systems.

Tank size limitation. The important 1971 Amendments to the 1954 Marine Pollution Convention, limiting the size of cargo oil tanks in tankers (generally to 30,000 cu. metres and to a maximum of 40,000 cu. metres) have been incorporated into the Convention.

Chemical discharge control. The Convention categorises noxious liquid substances into four classes according to their danger and imposes restrictions, increasing in severity as the danger increases, on discharges. The Baltic and the Black Seas will be special areas and shore reception facilities will be generally required.

Sewage and garbage discharge control. The discharge of sewage, ships' refuse and dry rubbish is prohibited within different specified areas from the coast, ranging from three miles in the case of contaminated food wastes to 25 miles in the case of floating materials. The discharge of plastic materials is prohibited in all sea areas.

The Convention will enter into force 12 months after it has been ratified by 15 states whose combined merchant fleets constitute at least 50 per cent of the world's merchant shipping. The technical provisions of the Convention are contained in five Annexes dealing respectively with oil, bulk liquid chemicals, packaged chemicals, sewage and garbage. The first two of these are mandatory Annexes, ie, they must be accepted by states wishing to become parties to the Convention. The rest are optional. Another important feature of the Convention is that it provides for a simplified and rapid amendment procedure (including a 'tacit' procedure for amendments to Annexes) which should enable the Convention to be kept up to date in the light of technological progress and avoid the long delays in bringing into force desirable amendments which have characterised some other Conventions.

The Protocol to the 1969 Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties extends the provision of that Convention to harmful substances other than oil. The 1969 Convention defined the right of a coastal state to take measures on the high seas to prevent, mitigate or eliminate grave and imminent danger of widespread pollution of its coasts by oil resulting from a maritime casualty. That Convention was drafted to cover incidents like that of the *Torrey Canyon*. The Protocol would cover incidents of that kind but involving pollution by other harmful substances.

The Conference wished unanimously to avoid prejudicing questions, such as those relating to the jurisdiction of coastal states and the establishment of pollution zones, which will be considered at the Law of the Sea Conference. The Convention is drafted with this aim in mind. Where 'jurisdiction' is mentioned in the Convention this is to be construed in the light of international law in force at the time of application or interpretation of the Convention. The Conference adopted two resolutions on law of the sea questions; one declaring that the decisions of the Conference reflect a clear intention to leave to next year's UN Conference on the Law of the Sea the question of the nature and extent of states' rights over the sea, and the other recognising that international law concerning marine pollution forms part of the Law of the Sea and requesting the Secretary General of IMCO to forward the 1973 Convention to next year's conference so that it can be taken into account in the broader context of that conference.

The United Kingdom has welcomed the successful outcome of the Conference and believes that the Convention, when fully in force, would achieve the aim of the Conference in effectively eliminating intentional pollution of the sea from ships. This would substantially complete the international work begun in 1954 when the United Kingdom convened the first conference on such marine pollution.

Energy situation: additional measures to restrict the use of electricity in homes, industry and commerce

—Prime Minister's statement

The Prime Minister, Mr. Edward Heath, stated in the House of Commons on December 13:

THE ban on overtime working by the coalminers has led to a sharp fall in coal supplies to the power stations which are now running at nearly 40 per cent below the expected level and are well below normal levels of consumption. Though the electricity supply industry started the winter with good stocks of coal, those stocks are now having to be run down at the rate of about 1 million tons a week at the present rate of electricity use, even after the restrictions already imposed.

To conserve coal stocks my Rt. Hon. Friend the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry instructed the oil companies, on December 5, to increase supplies of fuel oil to the power stations. But fuel oil supplies are also under pressure, and a still larger allocation to the electricity industry could be only at the expense of severe further cuts to other users of fuel oil.

Deliveries of coal and of oil to the power stations are seriously threatened by the industrial action of train drivers started yesterday by ASLEF.

The ability of the electricity industry to deal with the consequences of these disruptions of supply has been further constrained by the action of the power engineers to restrict out of hours working.

It is clear that, so long as the industrial action by the coalminers and the train drivers continues, stocks of fuel at the power stations will continue to be run down at a rate which could, before many weeks had passed, reach a point when large-scale interruption and disruption of electricity supply became unavoidable.

In this situation the Government has a responsibility to take the measures necessary to safeguard the electricity system from major disruption, to prevent essential services from being placed in jeopardy, and to ensure the maintenance of a reasonable level of industrial activity.

The Government judges that this requires further savings amounting to 20 per cent of electricity consumption, in addition to the measures already announced by my Rt. Hon. Friend the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. This will inevitably require reductions in consumption in homes, in industry and in commerce.

First, in homes. The Government is asking all domestic consumers to restrict the use of electricity for space heating in the home to one room, and then only if the householder has no other form of heating available.

Second, in industry and commerce. From next Monday, December 17 large, continuous process users will be limited to 65 per cent of their normal electricity consumption each week. Electricity supplies for other industry and for commercial premises will, in general, be limited to a total of any five days over the two weeks ending December 30. After that, from December 31, they will be limited to three specified days each week, which will be consecutive, and the days will be selected on the basis of schedules drawn up for each Electricity Board area. On the days when firms are free to use electricity, they will not be able to work longer hours than usual. Maintenance or other work not involving the use of electricity could continue on other days and most shops and offices would also be able to open on those days, though they would not be able to use electricity.

Orders to give effect to the restrictions on industry and commerce will be made over the next few days. The Orders will name certain essential businesses which will be exempt from these restrictions, and specify other special purposes for which the use of electricity would be permitted at all times, for example, the operation of fire-fighting equipment, computers, cheque-sorting machinery and office machinery.

From next Monday, BBC Television and Independent Television Services will close down not later than 10.30 p.m. each evening, save over Christmas and on New Year's Eve.

In addition the Government asks that everyone should economise in the use of all fuels and save all the electricity they can. There are innumerable ways in which all of us can do this: by keeping rooms at lower temperatures and heating them for shorter periods; by switching off lights and by not using electrical appliances unless absolutely necessary; by setting thermostats controlling water-heaters, refrigerators and deep-freezers at the most economical levels; by reducing lighting levels in theatres and other places of entertainment. These are only examples: unless we can save electricity—and indeed all fuels—in every aspect of our daily lives, we shall have to impose yet further restrictions on business.

Mr. Speaker, you will have noted that the measures we propose do not include rota cuts or periods of electricity disconnection. The Government has thought it right to avoid such cuts as long as possible, particularly in view of the fact that the ban on out of hours working by the power engineers would mean that any cuts would have to be highly unselective and would be bound to affect essential services. But I must warn the House and the country. If we failed to achieve the necessary savings in electricity consumption as a result of the reduction in domestic consumption for which we are asking and the other measures I have announced, frequent periods of electricity disconnection would become unavoidable. Essential industries and vital services would be cut indiscriminately. Young and old alike, at home, at work, or in hospitals, would all be hit.

Mr. Speaker, I should also like to say a few words to the House about the oil situation.

The restrictions on oil exports by the Arab oil-producing countries affect the whole world: the developed countries of North America, Europe and Japan and the developing countries in Africa, Asia and Central and South America.

We have been less hard hit than some other European countries, partly because (given normal levels of supply for other fuels) we are less dependent than they are on oil, and partly because the Arab producers have applied their reductions less severely to us.

But, when the whole world is short of oil, we cannot escape entirely.

This month we shall probably get about 85 tons of oil for every 100 tons we expected. The figure may be lower in January.

That is why we have had to ask everyone to economise in the use of oil in the home, in the office, in the factory, in the shops, on the road. But I can confirm that, on the basis of the level of supplies we now expect, the allocations of petrol and derv to garages will continue at their present levels throughout January.

The situation has been greatly helped by the savings which drivers have made. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the public for their co-operation. It is vital that these efforts should continue. The savings in the demand for petrol over the last few days have amounted to about 15 per cent. As a result I can announce today that, although plans for rationing will proceed so that it could be introduced at short notice, it will not be introduced this side of the New Year.

The improvement of the supply position clearly depends upon progress towards a peace settlement in the Middle East. The peace conference is due to open in Geneva on December 16. We are going and will continue to do all we can, by diplomatic means, to promote the success of the conference and to make the Arab oil-producing countries aware of the hardship and the damage which the restrictions inflict.

We must hope that the shortage of supplies will be reversed before long. We cannot expect the sharp rise in oil prices to be reversed. This is bound to have a very damaging effect upon our balance of payments, which is in any case running in substantial deficit at present.

Until a few weeks ago we could foresee a progressive diminution in the balance of payments deficit during the course of next year. But that prospect has now disappeared. We shall have to find—and therefore to earn—much more foreign exchange in order to pay for the same amount of oil.

In the long run some of the money will, we hope, come back to us in payment for increased exports to the oil-producing countries, who will need the goods and services we can provide for their own development.

And here again we in Britain are more fortunate than most. Within five to seven years we can look forward to bringing two-thirds of the amount of oil we need in from the North Sea. This will in due course make an enormous improvement in our balance of payments position.

But that does not help in the immediate future. In the short run, if we have to have oil, as we do, and we have to pay more for it, as we shall, the country will have less to spend on other things from abroad. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will be making a statement in the House on Monday about fresh measures to achieve these purposes. For the time being we shall have to postpone some of the hopes and aims we have set ourselves for expansion and for our standard of living.

Other countries will be similarly affected by the rise in oil prices, and will be having to consider the implications for their balance of payments. In this situation there is an acute danger that, if we all independently resort to deflationary measures for the sake of our individual balances of payments, we shall set off a disastrous slump in the level of world trade. It will require all the effort and all the farsightedness of which the international community is capable to escape this consequence.

I leave for Copenhagen this evening for the Community summit meeting tomorrow. We shall be discussing the energy situation in all its aspects; but this particular aspect will be very much in mind.

The House will have seen that in his speech in London last night Dr. Kissinger announced a proposal for an Energy Action Group, which would have as its goal the assurance of required energy supplies at reasonable cost. Under this proposal the nations of North America, Europe and Japan would co-operate in a programme to rationalise and conserve the use of energy, develop alternative sources of supply, and give existing producers an incentive to increase supply. I shall be discussing this with the other Community Heads of Government at Copenhagen; but I can say here and now that the British Government warmly welcomes this imaginative proposal, which is in the great tradition of the Marshall Plan after the war.

I must apologise to the House for so long a statement; but it seemed to me that the House should be given as full a statement of the position as possible, as a basis for our debate next week.

Order restricting non-essential industry and commercial consumers to five days from December 17 to 30

THE selection of working days is to be left to individual consumers but they will be limited to their normal hours of work on the days selected. The Order will refer to specific 'commercial' premises of which the main ones are offices, showrooms, shops, banks, exhibition halls and public halls. Food shops and catering establishments will be excluded as will premises used for recreation, entertainment or sport and those used by doctors, dentists etc.

A Schedule to the Order will provide for a wide range of exemptions for essential industry, mainly food manufacture, fuel industries and newspapers. Essential services, eg water supply, railways, ports, sewage and refuse disposal and airports will also be exempt.

The Schedule will also permit the use of electricity throughout the period for a range of specified purposes. In particular the use of electricity will be allowed for the operation of all types of office machinery and communications equipment so that offices may continue to function even when they cannot use electricity for heating and lighting. The use of lifts will also be permitted. Large continuous process industrial consumers will not be covered by the Order. They will receive continuous supplies of electricity but will be directed to reduce their demand to 65 per cent of normal.

The Order will contain a licensing provision to deal with very few exceptional requirements in connection with essential services. It will also specify that the prohibition will apply equally to the use of electricity produced by private generators.

The Industrial Order will be revoked at midnight December 30 and will be superseded by a new Order effective from December 31 which will have the effect of restricting the use of electricity by commerce and non-essential industry to three specified days per week. These will be Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday or Thursday, Friday and Saturday and the division of consumers to these periods will be determined on the basis of schedules prepared by Electricity Boards.

Apart from this the general provisions of the Order will be similar to those of the revoked Order with a similar Schedule of exempted premises and purposes.

Oil allocation scheme—extension of arrangements

THE Directions restricting deliveries of industrial oil fuels and motor fuel to 90 per cent of the 1972 November/December rate expired on December 12. They are being replaced by new Directions issued under the Fuel and Electricity (Control) Act 1973.

The existing arrangements for motor fuels are to be extended to January 31, 1974, and the new Directions give effect to this decision. Industrial allocations are being continued on the existing basis until the end of December.

The date of December 12 had no special significance; it was determined by the period of validity of the Emergency Regulations. The extension of the industrial allocation to December 31 brings allocations on to a monthly accounting period which provides a more workable basis for the oil industry.

Arrangements have been made for suppliers to notify their customers of the new allocations. The existing appeals procedure to cater for cases where the customer is unable to obtain his allocation or for certain circumstances where his allocation is insufficient remains in operation. Any appeals should be made in the first instance to the supplier, who will, where appropriate, make a recommendation to the Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry. Only if no supplier can be found should the customer himself apply to the Regional Office. Full details of the appeals procedures are available for reference in question and answer form in the December 6 issue of *Trade and Industry*.

Office lighting cut by 50 per cent

FROM midnight on December 11, as a further measure of fuel economy all lighting in offices, shops and a wide variety of other premises must be cut by approximately 50 per cent.

In an Order on December 11 the Department of Trade and Industry state that the lighting level must not exceed two watts per square foot of floor area where tungsten lamps are used or one watt per square foot where fluorescent lamps are used.

This restriction does not apply to schools nor does it limit lighting levels where questions of personal safety or the security of premises arise.

The Order, titled 'The Electricity (Lighting) (Control) Order 1973', is made under the Fuel and Electricity (Control) Act 1973.

It applies to the following premises: offices, showrooms, retail shops, banks or petrol stations; restaurants or catering establishments, including public houses, warehouses, stores; libraries, museums, art galleries, exhibition halls or other public halls; places of education (other than schools), churches, chapels or other places of public worship; cinemas, theatres, and places used mainly for recreation, entertainment or sport, and hotels, residential clubs and hostels to which the public are admitted.

At midnight on December 10, the Fuel and Electricity (Heating) (Control) Order 1973 came into effect. It prohibits the heating of most commercial premises and certain other public premises to above a temperature of 63°F (17.25°C) by any fuel or by electricity. It affects the same types of premises as the lighting control order.

Measures to save fuel

THE following is the text of a letter which has been sent to the CBI, ABCC, the Retail Consortium and the Federation of Wholesale Organisations.

'My Secretary of State, speaking in the House of Commons on December 5, renewed the Government's appeal for maximum economy in the use of all fuels and electricity, and made a particular call to all those involved with road transport delivery services—manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors and retailers—to ensure the greatest economy in the use of motor fuel.

'I am sure that your member organisations and firms are already giving attention to the need to economise on fuel not least because of shortages already occurring in some areas. But the Secretary of States hopes that all concerned will now take a searching look at their transport and distribution arrangements to see whether there is scope for more substantial savings not only by reducing the frequencies of movements, but also by more radical recasting of both transport operations and related practices in matters such as ordering and stockholding. It is accepted that such changes may lead to a reduction in normal standards of efficiency and service to customers. But the Secretary of State believes that there is scope for the determined application by industry and commerce of their expertise and ingenuity which can yield significant further savings in motor fuel consumption.

'I do therefore hope that we can look to you to convey the need to save as much motor fuel as possible by these and other means to all your membership so that through them it is brought urgently to the attention of all firms who are significant operators of road transport.

'If there are any constraints on action to achieve substantial economies which could be removed by Government action, please let me know, so that they can be examined urgently.

'It would be very helpful if you could keep me informed of the results of action taken by your members.'

R. H. W. BULLOCK, CB
Deputy Secretary, DTI

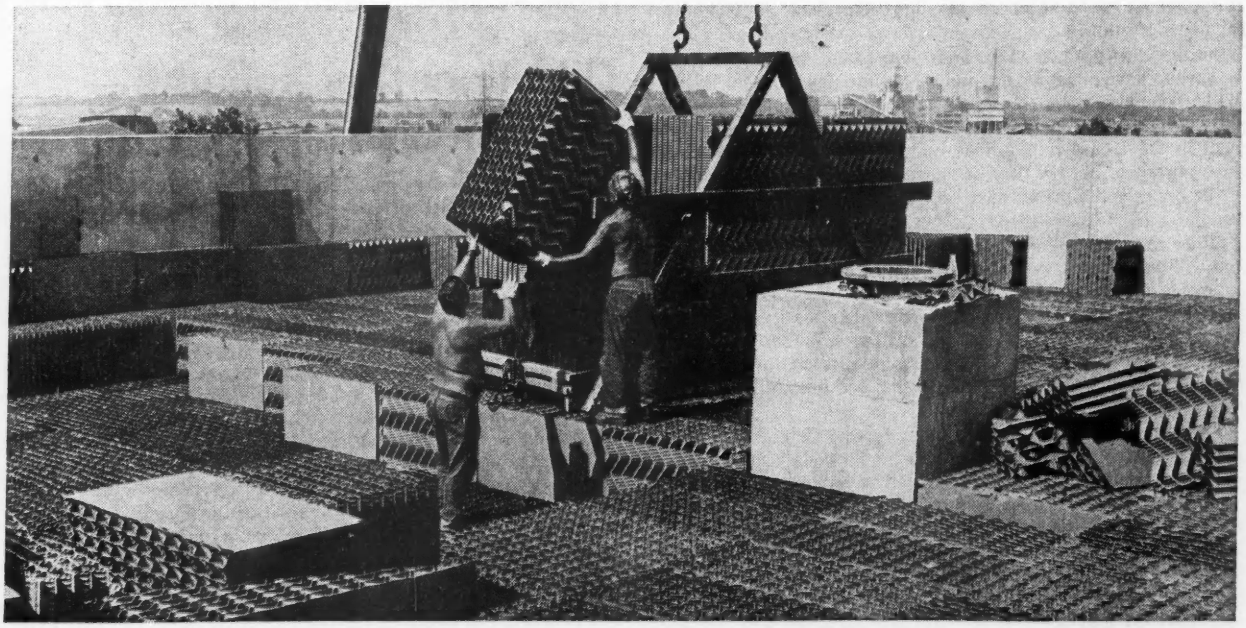
Closing date announced for British motor vehicle awards

THE closing date for entries for the first British motor industry vehicle awards is to be January 31, 1974.

Organised by the Design Council and the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, the aim of the awards is to promote internationally the public recognition of the design achievements of the British motor industry and to stimulate improvements in all aspects of motor vehicle design. As part of the Design Council's annual awards programme, the first motor vehicle industry winners will be presented with certificates in the spring of 1974 by HRH The Duke of Edinburgh. Eventually, the motor awards will cover all kinds of road vehicle, but for the first year its scope will be limited to passenger cars, buses and goods road vehicles.

Although an award may be given for a complete vehicle, the judges will be looking in particular for new components, features and concepts with regard to technical innovation, safety, performance, cost, appearance and convenience in use. Where necessary the judges will be assisted in their work by special technical assessors.

Companies wishing to submit entries for 1974 should contact Mr. Tony Key, Design Council, 28 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SU (tel. 01-839 8000).



Over 14,000 modules of ICI's plastics biofilter Flocor were installed in this 20-metre diameter tower that is one of four comprising the new Water Pollution Control works at Thurrock in the north bank of the River Thames downstream from London. This installation, designed to treat efficiently and economically the polluting effects of domestic and industrial effluent, is the largest in Britain to use Flocor—which is being fitted in new effluent treatment plants now being commissioned at a rate of one a week throughout the world.

Aviation Minister announces new moves towards quietening jet aircraft

MR. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, announced on December 11 his intention to consult aircraft manufacturers and operators about the noise reductions likely to be achieved through retrofit with the object of bringing as many as practicable of the older types of jets within the noise certification requirements at a future date, say January 1, 1979.

Mr. Heseltine also announced his intention to amend the regulations so that after January 1, 1976 new production of these older types of aircraft, at present exempt, would need to be noise certificated.

The Minister made his announcement in a written reply to a question in the House of Commons: whether the Minister had any new plans for making types of aircraft in current use quieter by means of retrofit or otherwise.

Mr. Heseltine's answer was: 'The new types of quieter aircraft introduced since January 1, 1969, such as the Lockheed TriStar, are already required to have noise certificates which impose stringent noise limits. The older types of subsonic jet aircraft using Heathrow and other airports are at present exempt from our noise certification requirements. I shall, however, very shortly be asking our manufacturers and operators for comprehensive information about the noise reductions likely to be attainable by modifying these aircraft, including the possible time scale and cost. The object will be to bring as many as possible of these aircraft within the scope of the requirements at a future date—say January 1, 1979. It is also my intention to amend the regulations at an early date so that, after January 1, 1976, new production of these older types, at present exempt, will need to be noise certificated. I am making available in the Library copies of a consultative document on this subject, which I shall be sending to aircraft operators, manufacturers and others concerned.'

Notes

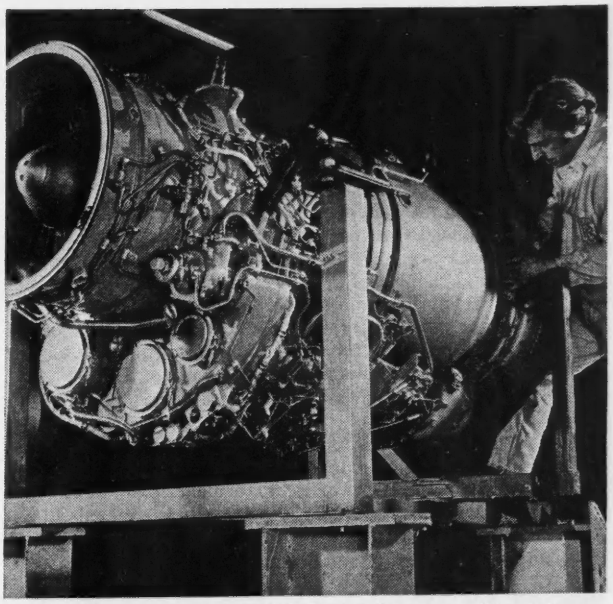
Present noise regulations. At present, all new designs of jet-engined subsonic aircraft over 5,700 kg in maximum weight must possess a valid Noise Certificate in order to be allowed to operate to and from airports in the United Kingdom. The requirements are detailed in the Air Navigation Order 1970, and are similar to those specified in Annex 16 to the Chicago Convention of ICAO. They limit the permitted noise levels at three points; to the side of the runway and underneath the climb path during take-off and underneath the approach path during landing.

A number of older aircraft on the United Kingdom register would at present fall short of similar requirements, including such types as Trident, BAC 1-11, VC 10 and Boeing 707. The degree of excess noise varies between types, as would the improvements from possible retrofit. As a result it is foreseen that the technical problems presented in attempting to meet the ICAO standards for new aircraft would be more difficult for some aircraft than for others. The present evidence indicates that a solution for the BAC 1-11 is well within the bounds of possibility, and the Trident for example is somewhat more difficult.

Consultation with the manufacturers will, of course, provide more definite evidence to support these preliminary impressions.

New production. The amendment to the noise certification regulations intended by the Minister will affect new production of older types of jet aircraft down to 5,700 kg weight which will require noise certification if they are to use British airports. This move would reflect agreement already reached or shortly expected in ICAO, and is in parallel with similar action taken in the United States and in Germany.

Cost of retrofit. Estimates for the cost of retrofitting and operating the British fleet have varied widely up to figures of more than £100 million, spread over a number of years, depending on the kind of retrofit and the types of aircraft to be retrofitted. The whole purpose of consultation is to arrive at the most realistic estimate obtainable, and again the question of who will pay can only be decided in the light of the information being sought from manufacturers and operators.



The first Adour engine for the HS Hawk being prepared for delivery—ahead of schedule—to Hawker Siddeley from the Rolls-Royce Derby Engine Division. This Rolls-Royce Turbomeca engine will power the first pre-production Hawk when it makes its maiden flight next year. Orders for the Adour now exceed 1,000 production engines, and over 300 engines have already been delivered.

Degree of noise reduction through retrofit. Estimates of likely noise reductions vary, and more information is needed from manufacturers.

Support for quiet engine research and development. Government expenditure aimed at quieter aero-engines includes £1,250,000 in 1973/4 on general research.

Rolls-Royce have also been paid £150,000 for a diagnostic programme concerned with the noise sources in the Spey. This particular item will prove invaluable in the forthcoming consultation on retrofit.

A contribution of £750,000 has been made this year towards the cost of programmes in Industry which are demonstrating, on the RB 211 and M45H engines, noise reduction techniques which will be applicable to future types of engines.

In addition to this, the new Noise Test Facility at the National Gas Turbine Establishment is costing £2 million and the first part is already in use.

The expenditure on research is, of course, dwarfed by the costs of actually developing quieter engines which will exploit the results. Here, the Government is meeting the greater part of the costs of the continuing development of the new generation quieter engines, the RB 211 and M45H.

Control of aircraft noise. The measures announced by the Minister towards retrofit are part of the Government's overall policy for the control of aircraft noise—a policy aimed at a progressive reduction in disturbance for the great numbers of people living in wide areas around Heathrow, Gatwick, Luton and other major airports in the UK.

For example:

(a) A very severe restriction on night jet departures first came into operation at Heathrow in 1972. Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping, announced on December 10 a further cut in the number of night movements to be allowed at Heathrow next summer, coupled with an extension of the 'night' for departures from 06.00 to 06.30 on weekdays and by two hours from 06.00 to 08.00 on Sundays. In 1974 summer night jet move-

(continued on next page)

QUIETER JET AIRCRAFT
continued

ments are expected to total some 3,300, compared with 4,089 in 1972 and 3,676 in 1973.

(b) At Heathrow the pattern of movements on the two main runways is alternated so that those living under the glide paths to the runways have predictable periods of relative quiet.

(c) To alleviate the noise problem for those living very close to Heathrow and Gatwick, noise insulation grant schemes for private houses are in operation, and strict control is exercised on ground running of aircraft engines, particularly at night.

The Heathrow grants were improved in 1972 so the maximum payable became 75 per cent of £275 and a limited number of dwellings very close to the airport became eligible for 100 per cent grants up to a maximum of £360.

A similar scheme was introduced at Gatwick in April this year.

In addition 100 per cent grants are available in all areas of both schemes in cases involving housebound people who are in receipt of the higher rates of attendance allowance.

(d) Maximum noise levels on departure are imposed at, for example, Heathrow and Gatwick and the routes taken by aircraft after take-off are designed to limit disturbance as far as possible.

(e) At Luton and Manchester the measures taken by the airport authorities include severe restrictions on summer night jet movements and the operation of noise insulation grant schemes.

Further cut in Heathrow summer night flights

A FURTHER reduction of 10 per cent in summer night jet movements at Heathrow for 1974 was announced in the House of Commons on December 10 by Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping.

Mr. Onslow also revealed that on Sunday mornings the Heathrow 'night' period will be extended by two hours to eight o'clock, and that he is considering the possibility of restrictions in the winter months of 1974/75.

Mr. Onslow was replying to a question from a Member who asked if the Minister was now able to announce the restrictions on night jet movements at Heathrow for summer 1974.

Mr. Onslow said: 'Following upon the 10 per cent reduction in summer night jet movements at Heathrow this year as compared with 1972, the aim will be to limit such movements in 1974 to 3,300, a further reduction of about 10 per cent. In addition to this further reduction in the numbers of movements, I am also extending the hours during which the restrictions on departures apply by half an hour on week days to 06.30 local time, and by two hours on Sunday to 08.00. The extended period on Sundays will apply to all jet aircraft but, on weekdays noise certificated aircraft will be exempt from the effect of the extension. I shall shortly be considering the possibility of restrictions in the winter months of 1974/75.'

Up to this year night restrictions at Heathrow have applied to jet aircraft only between 2330 and 0600 hours local time from April 1 to October 31.

During this period of 1973 night jet departures were permitted in exceptional circumstances only. Landings were not subject to direct control, but airlines agreed to co-operate in keeping down the number of movements for this summer season to a level about 10 per cent lower than the total of 4,089 in 1972, that is 3,680.

It is expected that in 1974 the number of exempt departures can hardly be much fewer than in 1973 when there were 265, and the 10 per cent cut will fall almost entirely on the number of landings.

Figures for night movements for the past three years are:

	1971	1972	1973
Landings	2,147	3,573	3,411
Departures	1,638	516	265
	3,785	4,089	3,676

Origin marking requirements of the Trade Descriptions Act 1972

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has made some further variations of the origin marking requirements of the Trade Descriptions Act 1972 in respect of certain dyestuffs, medicinal products and weedkillers.

The list of goods mentioned in the order, which becomes effective on December 29, 1973, is as follows:

Permanent exclusion

Dyestuffs, colouring matter and luminophores falling within Chapters 32.05, 32.06 and 32.07 of the Customs Tariff 1959;

Natural micaceous iron oxides falling within Chapters 25.09 of the said Customs Tariff;

Medicinal products as defined in section 130 of the Medicines Act 1968.

Permanent relaxation (subject to an indication of non-UK origin)

Plant growth regulators and anti-sprouting agents;

Weed killers, fungicides, insecticides, nematocides, molluscides, rodenticides and other preparations used as pesticides.

The Trade Descriptions Act 1972, which came into force on December 29, 1972, made it an offence for any person, in the course of a trade or business, to supply or offer to supply goods manufactured or produced outside the United Kingdom, to which a United Kingdom name or mark (or anything likely to be taken for a United Kingdom name or mark) has been applied unless the name or mark is accompanied by a conspicuous indication of the country of origin.

The Secretary of State has power under the Act to give directions for excluding or relaxing the marking requirements in relation to goods of any description, if he is satisfied that to do so would not materially impair the interests of persons in the United Kingdom to whom those goods may be supplied. Such exclusions or relaxation may be given for a limited time or indefinitely and may be varied or withdrawn.

This Act is to be read with the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 and enforcement is carried out by local weights and measures authorities.

For the purposes of the trade descriptions legislation, the country of origin is the country in which the goods last underwent a treatment or process resulting in a substantial change.

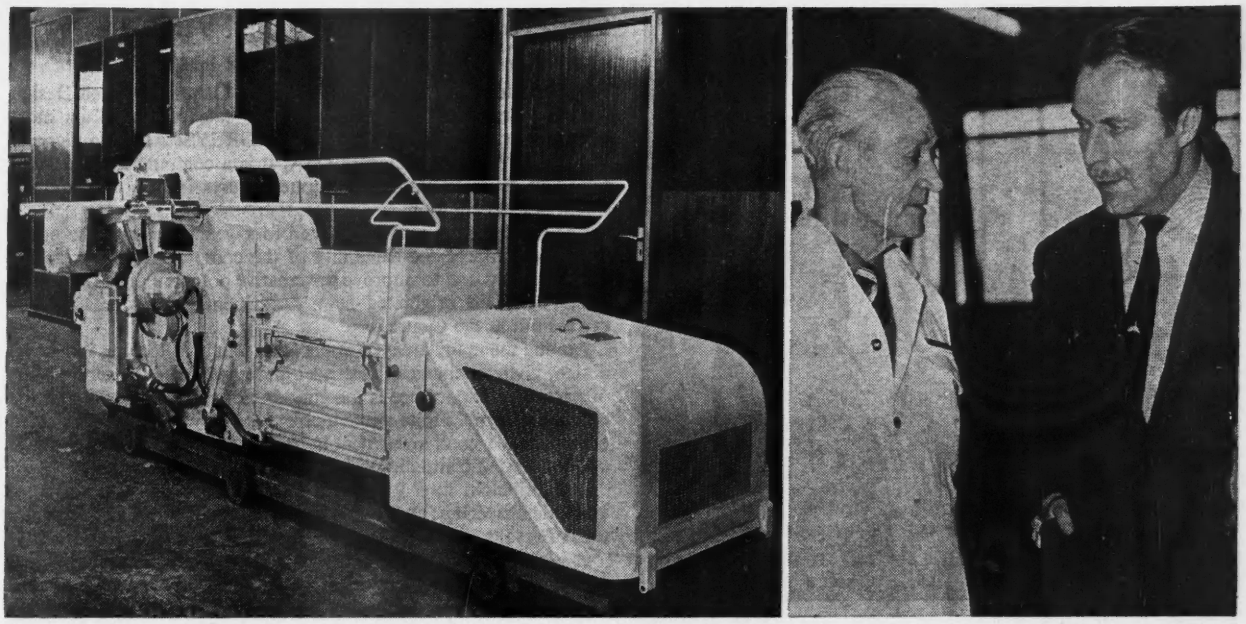
These exclusions and relaxations are to be given for medicinal products because they are subject to separate legislation and for dyestuffs and weedkillers because it is impracticable to identify the country of origin in order to mark the goods in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Christmas turkeys—results of Price Commission study

As announced on November 22, the Price Commission have conducted a special study of the retail prices of Christmas turkeys. This study included consultations with the British Turkey Federation and the National Farmers Union, multiple chains and small butchers. The 11 regional centres of the Commission are also monitoring retail prices at the local level.

Against a background of prices last year which mostly ranged from 22-25 pence per lb for frozen turkeys and around 35 pence per lb for fresh ones, it was evident that during 1973 production costs had risen sharply. For example, the rise in the cost of feedingstuffs has represented between 7-9 pence per lb for turkeys. These higher costs will affect especially the prices of fresh turkeys this Christmas.

The trade in general appears to be absorbing a significant proportion of these increased costs. Retail prices for frozen birds,



The first butter packaging machine produced by Bristol Packaging Machine Co. Ltd.—the successor to BDR Machines Ltd.—was handed over to the customer by Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, recently. Mr. Grant is seen with Mr. W. Newman, shop steward of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

which represent about two-thirds of the Christmas market, are likely to range from 26-32 pence per lb. Fresh turkeys, sold mostly by small shops, will probably cost between 45-50 pence per lb. Prices for chilled turkeys, which represent a relatively small part of the trade, will fall between these two ranges.

Prices in some shops may, of course, be outside these ranges, depending on such factors as the time a retailer made his contract with the producer, or bought in the wholesale market. But for the majority of consumers who buy frozen birds, the prices at Christmas will represent a reduction on the prices prevailing in the shops in the past few weeks. It should also be noted that a number of leading retailers have already pegged the prices of frozen birds.

On September 20, Mr. Joseph Godber, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, made a reference to the Price Commission to keep under continuous review the course of fresh food prices at first hand and subsequent stages of distribution and to report periodically to him on these prices and margins. 'Fresh foods' includes meat, bacon, poultry, fish, eggs, and fruit and vegetables, whether home-produced or imported.

Work starts on more advance factories

THE English Industrial Estates Corporation has announced contracts worth about £230,000 for the construction of another three advance factories in North East England. These factories have been designed by the Estates Corporation's own staff.

On the Crook Industrial Estate, Co. Durham, a 15,000 sq. ft. factory is being built by Bacal Construction (North East) Ltd. of Darlington. Project architects are Fennell and Baddiley of Chester-le-Street and the quantity surveyors are J. W. Summers and Partners of Gosforth.

Middleton and Pindar Ltd., of Sunderland are constructing two factories, one of 15,000 sq. ft. and the other a block of four terrace units totalling 10,000 sq. ft. on the Leadgate Industrial Estate in North West Durham. Project architects for these factories are Mathews Ryan and Partners of Washington and the quantity surveyors are J. W. Summers and Partners for the 15,000 sq. ft. unit and Turner and Townsend for the terrace units.

Work on all three factories is expected to commence immediately and they should be ready for occupation by next summer.

Inquiries regarding these factories should be addressed to: Mr. W. E. Kelly, Regional Commercial Manager, English Industrial Estates Corporation, Aycliffe Industrial Estate, Co. Durham. Tel: Aycliffe 3221.

New project for Short Brothers will provide 450 jobs

A CONTRACT to supply engine pods for the new Hawker Siddeley 146 will provide jobs for up to 450 people at Short Brothers in Belfast.

This was announced by Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, in reply to a Parliamentary Question on December 10. Asked what part of the work on the HS 146 would be sub-contracted to Short Brothers and Harland; and what additional employment this work would provide in Belfast, Mr. Heseltine replied: 'I am pleased to say that Shorts have obtained a contract to supply the pods for the HS 146 engines. The company estimate that peak employment on this project will be about 450.'

The contract with Short Brothers is worth over £10 million based on Hawker Siddeley's sales forecast for the HS 146.

Twelve new manufacturers attracted to Doncaster

DONCASTER and District Development Council announce that in the first nine months of this year, 12 companies have selected the Doncaster area to establish further manufacturing facilities, as a direct result of the Council's promotional activities. These new investments, together with recent local-industry expansions encouraged by the DDDC, will ultimately create over 1,500 new jobs in the area.

Of the 12 companies, eight have been attracted from the south-east and four will be setting up their UK headquarters at Doncaster. The three main benefits offered by the area, which influenced all of the firms in their decision to start operations there, are a plentiful labour supply, comprehensive motorway and rail links with the rest of the UK and easy access to the Humber ports for marketing in Europe.

The 12 companies attracted this year will manufacture a diverse range of goods including electrical components, pine furniture, commercial refrigerators, latex sheeting, construction machinery, buttons, frozen confectionery and aluminium extrusions.

New company for Lillyhall Estate

SCARVALE Ltd. have taken occupation of a 15,000 sq. ft. advance factory built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation, on the Lillyhall Estate, Workington.

Scarvale is a newly-formed company engaged in the development and manufacture of electronic equipment. The company expects to employ about 60 people, mainly men, when the unit is fully operational.

Monsieur Olivier Guichard, French Minister for Regional Development, Public Works, Housing and Tourism, with Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, in Mr. Chataway's office at Millbank Tower last week. The two Ministers discussed European regional policy. Monsieur Guichard also had talks with Mr. Heath and Lord Polwarth, Minister of State, Scottish Office.

Small Firms Information Centre for Wales

MR. Anthony Grant, Minister with special responsibility for Small Firms, visited Cardiff on December 18 to open the Small Firms Information Centre for Wales.

The Centre offers a free signposting service to small firms and people wishing to set up in business throughout the Principality to assist them in finding the right sources of advice for their problems. This centre is one of a national network of specially designed information centres to be opened throughout Britain.

The Welsh Centre is at 16 St. David's House, Wood Street, Cardiff CF1 1ER, under the management of Mr. Philip Finnigan.

Since their appointment Mr. Finnigan and his staff have been operating from temporary premises, and have already established close co-operation with a number of organisations in Wales offering specialist advisory services. A range of literature on subjects of interest to the small businessman is also available.

The service has been designed to operate quickly, principally but not exclusively by telephone. A 'Freefone' service has been installed so that calls to the centre can be free to the inquirer. Further information from Cardiff 396116.

Clearance of merger proposals under the Fair Trading Act 1973

ON the information at present before him, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, has decided not to refer the following proposed merger to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973:

Champion International Corporation/A.W. (Securities) Limited.
RCA Corporation and Oriel Foods Ltd.

Proposed overhead electric lines in Durham

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, after consulting the Department of the Environment, has authorised consent to be given to the remaining section of the Norton to Hawthorn Pit 400 kV. line on an alternative route east of the village of Haswell.

The consent has been given following a public inquiry held at Haswell on May 22 into the Central Electricity Generating Board's application for consent to the placing of this section of the line on one of two alternative routes east or west of Haswell village.

General Motors buys GREYSCALES from CAD Centre

THE Department of Trade and Industry's Computer-Aided Design Centre, Cambridge, has announced the sale of one of its most advanced graphics programs known as GREYSCALES to General Motors of Warren, Michigan, USA. It is a computer program designed to generate realistic half-tone pictures from a three-dimensional object definition.

The CAD Centre was established four years ago with the prime aim of developing the capability of the computer to integrate the design process and to improve the creative potential of the engineer. GREYSCALES originated from fundamental development work carried out at the Centre.

Among the many areas of application—in architecture, industrial design, civil, mechanical, electrical and chemical engineering—one of particular importance is the checking of three-dimensional finite element schemes. Finite element errors are very obvious in a shaded picture, and a small investment in producing a few pictures can save a lot of wasted computation in analysis.

The principal uses for GREYSCALES are the assessment of aesthetic properties; checking of design data; illustrations; presentation of results.

A simple command language can be used to request different views and many views can be generated from one object definition. The algorithm used to solve the hidden-surface problem is, in most cases, faster than other methods. Objects can be described with different material reflection properties and materials such as aluminium, steel or even transparent glass, are easily simulated by the program. It is also possible to position a light source to vary the effects of light and shade.

The sale was accomplished by the Center for Scientific Studies, Michigan, USA, a small high technology company specialising in the design, marketing and implementation of hardware and software graphics systems.

For further information contact the Chief Consultant of the CAD Centre, Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0HB (tel: 0223-63125, telex 81420).

Insurance Companies (Identification of Long Term Assets and Liabilities) Regulations

The Insurance Companies (Identification of Long Term Assets and Liabilities) Regulations 1973 were made on December 7 and laid before Parliament on December 10, 1973, (S.I. No. 2064, 1973, available from HM Stationery Office, price 5p net).

The effect is to require companies which were carrying on long term insurance business on July 25, 1973 to make such arrangements as may be necessary to permit the identification from their records as from the end of their next financial year of all the assets and liabilities attributable to that part of their business.

This will reinforce the protection of long term policyholders as intended by Section 7 and other provisions of the Insurance Companies Amendment Act 1973 under which the Regulations are made.

These are the first of a number of Orders and Regulations to be made under the 1973 Act. Others are in preparation concerning the initial resources of new insurance companies (Section 1), more frequent statutory returns (Section 5), reporting of unusual transactions (Section 6), exceptions from the avoidance of contracts for unlimited amounts (Section 11), the general insurance business solvency margin (Section 28), the winding up of insurance companies (Section 29), valuation of assets and liabilities, for example, for the calculation of solvency (Section 32), information to be given concerning new controllers, directors and managers (Sections 33-35), insurance advertisements (Section 41), connections between intermediaries and insurers; unauthorised insurers (Section 43), a statutory notice describing certain long term policies (Section 44), and the conduct of linked life insurance business (Section 47).

Advertising in *Trade and Industry*

Inquiries about advertising in *Trade and Industry* should be addressed to HMSO, Room C70, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN (Tel. 01-248 9876 ext. 6147).

British trading opportunities in Canada

by Richard Luce, MP.

Four Parliamentary Private Secretaries from the Department of Trade and Industry visited Canada between September 23 and October 9. They were: Mr Tom King who is Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development; Mr Cecil Parkinson who is Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping. Mr John Hannan who is Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, and Mr Richard Luce, who is Parliamentary Private Secretary to Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs. The purpose of their tour, which covered major cities across Canada was to undertake speaking engagements and to discuss subjects of mutual Canadian/British interest with leading Canadian politicians, businessmen, Government officials and academics. During the 18,500 miles tour, spanning nine Provinces, the PPS's met nearly 400 people, including Federal and Provincial Ministers, businessmen, officials and MPs. They made 42 major speeches (including those given at seminars) and gave 20 press conferences and 40 television and radio interviews.

It took a well planned and intensive visit to Canada to make me realise the enormous potential for close political and economic ties between Britain and Canada.

We should not underestimate the goodwill towards Britain existing in all parts of Canada. We do, of course, have historic ties; we have evolved common institutions; we have fought two world wars together this century. But we are also very important trading partners. Last year Britain had the third largest share of the Canadian import market and Canada the eighth largest share of ours. Britain has traditionally had a trading deficit on current account with Canada but recently the gap has been widening so that in the first nine months of 1973 our crude visible trade deficit was £209 million.

So, what of the future? Before examining trade aspects in more detail we need to consider the broader political background to our visit. Firstly it is the year in which Britain joined the EEC. It was therefore of the greatest importance to emphasise most strongly the fact that Britain has no intention of turning her back on Canada. On the contrary the purpose is to persuade the Community to be more outward looking. Canadians appeared to accept Britain's need for unity with Europe more readily than the British do! Secondly, Canada whilst rightly placing the highest priority on the need for closer ties with the United States, has become increasingly conscious of their trade and investment dependence on that country. For political and economic reasons they therefore wish to strengthen their relationship with other countries. Britain is an obvious target. There is also no doubting the great popularity of the Queen following her two visits to Canada this year, as Queen of Canada.

The third factor of importance is the image so many Canadians have of Great Britain. So many of them look back on us as the Head of an Empire but now at a loss to know what role we should play in the world. Many regard Britain as a country made up of unconfident elderly people, stagnating economically; indeed the sick man of Europe. They were surprised and encouraged to see four reasonably young Parliamentarians speaking not just of the difficulties which Britain faces but also of the challenging opportunities before her in terms of standard of living, a sustained but moderate growth rate, exports, investment and, of course, of the discovery of new natural resources such as the North Sea oil and natural gas.

It is against this background that the Canadians and the British can begin to perceive the value and need for closer economic co-operation. Let us look at the important aspect of this.

Firstly the effect of Britain joining the EEC. Our joining may well increase Canadian opportunities for increased exports in investment. There are, of course, some short-term disadvantages. For example Canadian wheat and Cheddar cheese are affected by import charges. But, as a result of concessions from the EEC, other products such as woodpulp, newsprint, plywood and phosphorous, will continue to enter duty free.

But the real point to emphasise is that Canadians should see the enlarged Community, with all its intended increased prosperity, as a vast and expanding market for them. There are signs that they are beginning to see this, Indeed they welcome the fact that Britain wants more foreign investment and they can see the chance to use our country as a springboard for the expansion of trade with Europe. We do, after all, offer a wide combination of incentives in the Assisted Areas and a flourishing range of financial institutions. In addition they can jump over the already moderate tariff barriers.

Now let us look at the situation in reverse, that is to say Britain's interest in Canada. Our exports to Canada in 1972 were worth about £380 million whilst imports from Canada were £605 million, consisting mainly of essential foodstuffs and industrial raw materials. United Kingdom investment accounts for about 10 per cent of all foreign investment in Canada.

But just look at the opportunities for Britain. Canada is the largest country in the western hemisphere. She has a young, growing population of just under 22 million. She is richly endowed with natural resources ranging from agriculture to forest products and minerals and metals. She is anxious, however, not just to be a 'hewer of wood and drawer of water'.

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It must be fully understood, however, that Canada is not one common or similar market. She is divided into some five distinctive economic regions, each with its own characteristics, type of market and potential. Take, for example, two contrasting areas which I visited, Ontario and British Columbia.

Ontario is rich in minerals such as nickel, copper, uranium and iron ore. It is also rich in parkland and forests. But, of overwhelming importance, half of Canadian manufacturing industry is located in Ontario and some 80 million American and Canadian consumers live within a days' drive of Toronto. The scope for British exports to the Province are wide-ranging. Consumer durables are an obvious example but other principal sectors of opportunity include electrical generating plant, pipelines and pumping stations, steel-making plant, pollution control equipment, agricultural machinery, building construction material, and scientific instruments. Premier Davis of Ontario made it quite plain to me that he would welcome more British consumer goods, capital equipment and investment. Of course, on the investment side, account must be taken of the anxiety of the Federal Government regarding the need to control the rate of foreign investment in Canadian industry.

British Columbia is a different kettle of fish altogether. To start with, it is worth reminding ourselves of the vast distances in Canada. For example it is over 2,500 miles from Toronto to Vancouver. Freight costs are, therefore, a vital factor in trading. The Province, with a population of just over 2 million, has one of the highest standards of living in the world. This is derived from an economy which depends largely on natural resources: forests, mines, fisheries, tourism, water power and natural gas. There is relatively little secondary manufacturing industry.

The new Premier, Mr. Barrett of the New Democratic Party, told us that he is most anxious to foster a new partnership between Government and industry and to attract the development of secondary industries. Although the Government have taken powers to control development and to make equity investments, it was clear that the Province would welcome joint venture investment from Britain. We are traditionally important trading partners.

British trading opportunities in this Province are mainly in sales of capital goods and industrial equipment to the forestry, mining, fishery and associated industries such as transport and power generation. The high level of prosperity also means that there are great opportunities for consumer goods and, in the field of tourism, for recreational products.

Canada is a vast land of expansion and opportunity, but with a range of different markets. They want to trade more with Britain. The opportunities and the goodwill are there for our exporters to seize.

It is necessary but sad to have to remind British industry that, if they wish to succeed in Canada then they must accept certain conditions. Firstly, they must research their potential markets carefully to ensure that they can compete effectively and satisfy demand. Secondly, they must ensure service in terms of price, delivery and after-sales. And, above all, they must overcome a typical Canadian criticism that British industry so often fails to communicate their problems and difficulties. Thirdly, they must be ready to enter into joint venture investment partnerships understanding that it is right and proper that Provincial Governments should impose certain investment conditions. Fourthly, exporters must understand that, if they wish to use agents, they must establish a proper network of distribution in the areas where their market exists. They must also pay frequent visits to the market. It is no good using an agent in Toronto to cover your interests in Alberta or British Columbia. Lastly, but equally important, we have outstandingly good representation in our High Commission and throughout our British Government Offices across Canada. Their service, their advice and their facilities should be used to the full both before and after establishing an export market.

I returned from my visit to that exciting country with an important conviction. It is undoubtedly of both political and economic importance that Britain and Canada should continue to work closely together. We need to increase trade between each other. To help achieve this we want to see more British businessmen getting round Canada and showing what we have to offer.

Export publicity for industry

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office covering your area.

NORTHERN: Mr. H. G. Roberts, Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4TB (Tel: 27575—Telex 53277).

EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, OBE, City House, Leeds, LS1 4JG (Tel: 38232—Telex EconPlan 55472—message to be prefixed for COI).

NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. T. Cooban, Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham, NG1 1EW (Tel: 46121—Telex 37572).

EASTERN: Mr. A. A. McLoughlin, Block D, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge, CB2 2DF (Tel: 58911—Telex 81187).

LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. R. Dean, OBE, St. Christopher House Annexe, Sumner Street, London, S.E.1 (01-928 2371—Telex 915444).

SOUTHERN: Mr. A. S. Poole, Market Place House, Reading RG1 2EH (Tel: 581261—Telex 84816).

SOUTH WESTERN: Mr. W. J. D. Irving, MVO, The Pithay, Bristol, BS1 2NF (Tel: 291071—Telex 44203).

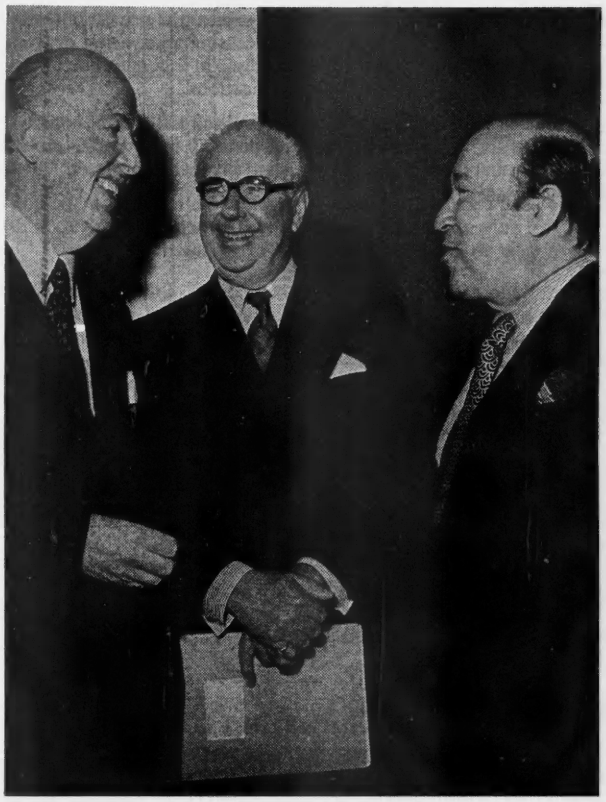
MIDLAND: Mr. D. C. Boyd, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham B15 1SH (021-643 8191—Telex 33376).

NORTH WESTERN: Mr. H. V. Tillotson, MVO, 22nd floor, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, M1 4BD (061-832 9111—Telex 667830).

SCOTTISH OFFICE: Mr. C. MacGregor, MBE, Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DQ (031-556 8501) District Office: 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C2 (041-221 5670—Telex 77583).

ULSTER OFFICE: Mr. K. McDowall, Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast, BT4 3ST (Tel: 63011).

WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Brian Evans, Director, Welsh Office Information Division, 42 Park Place, Cardiff, CF1 3PY (Tel: 28066—Telex 49327).



Lord Thorneycroft, (left) chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, speaking at a members' luncheon, described the contribution of food manufacturers to Britain's export drive as 'admirable'. He referred to the strengthening of the BOTB's services for exporters, particularly the Export Intelligence Service and the Exports to Japan Unit.

Aggressive selling of packaging machinery needed in Japan

IT is possible for exports of UK packaging machinery to Japan to increase by between 10 to 13 per cent a year 'if UK manufacturers/exporters conduct aggressive sales promotion activities in Japan'. This is the dominant theme of a market research study *The Japanese Market for Packaging Machinery* published on December 10 by the British Overseas Trade Board.

The Study lists six categories of packaging machinery in particular where there is the highest sales potential:

Detectors (scaling)
Filling machines
Thermo-form filling machines
Cartoning machines
Shrink-packaging machines
Pasting machines

'Only through effective sales promotion campaigns and activities can the UK import market share be regained and expanded' states the Study. Nine ways of implementing this objective are given:

1. Participation in Japanese trade shows—particularly 'TOKYO-PACK 74'.
2. Opening branch offices in Japan. At present no UK manufacturer has branch offices in the country.
3. Upgrade the quality and quantity of sales agents/importers in Japan.
4. Approach major Japanese general machinery manufacturers

(continued on next page)

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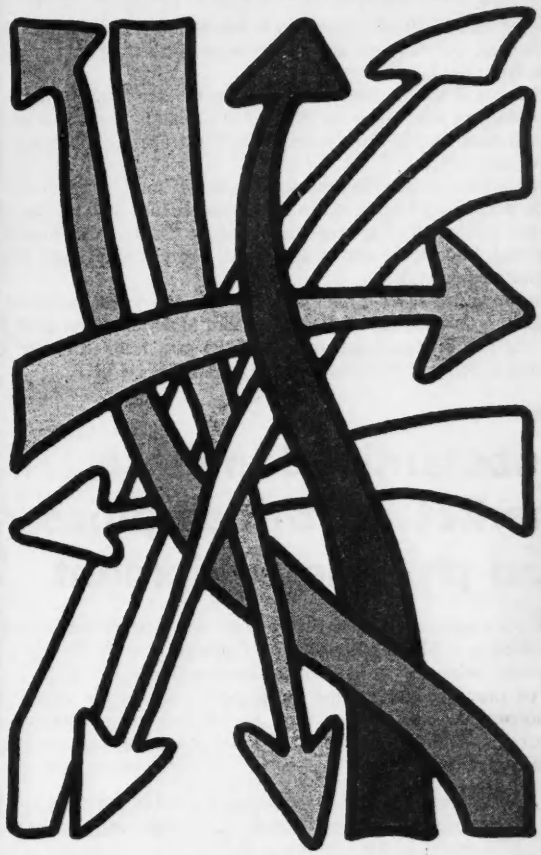

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PACKAGING MACHINERY IN JAPAN

continued

for the possible inclusion of UK machinery in their total packaging systems.

5. Approach Japanese industry and government agencies to establish rapport and building a positive image.
6. Establish a leasing system.
7. Establish joint venture companies or, following capital liberalisation in 1975, establish wholly owned subsidiaries for local production.
8. Utilise trade and industrial journals and newspapers.
9. Conduct intensive market research on the Japanese market.

The Study points out that packaging machinery is used in over 58,000 Japanese companies and that 2,295 companies employ more than 500 people and are potential end-users of UK packaging machinery.

At present 70-80 sales agents in Japan handle imported packaging machinery, but only six agents currently import packaging equipment from the UK.

The size of the market is illustrated by the domestic consumption of packaging machinery in 1972—£125 million. Projected annual growth rates for the three years 1973-75 average slightly more than 15 per cent a year.

In addition to detailing the sales potential for UK products, the Study provides a brief profile of the Japanese industry; market size; market factors; and appendices including the 40 most important potential importers, and major trade, professional and manufacturers associations.

The Japanese Market for Packaging Machinery was prepared for the British Overseas Trade Board by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Tokyo. The Study is available, price £5 post free, from the DTI Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Substantial Japanese market for British pipes and pipeline equipment

DETAILED opportunities for British pipes and pipeline equipment are provided in a Market Report *The Japanese Market for Pipes and Pipelines* published by the British Overseas Trade Board.

For nine product groups the Report analyses the varied sales opportunities which exist now for British manufacturers and exporters. Dealing with each individual product group, the Report comments:

1. **Anticorrosion Tapes** 'A substantial market potential for UK anticorrosion and protective wrappings can be expected particularly in the next few years'.
2. **Cathodic Protection Equipment** 'UK product quality has been evaluated highly by two major anticorrosion companies.'
3. **Pigs, Scraper Traps, Pig Signallers** 'A substantial sales potential for UK manufactured products can be expected for pipelines, oil refineries/depots and chemical plants. Except for the US the UK has no significant competitors among the advanced countries including Japan.'
4. **Testing and Inspection Instrumentation** 'The two major target groups for UK manufacturers are (1) the service companies and (2) leading contractors, steel/pipe manufacturers, heavy industrial machinery and shipbuilders.'
5. **Pipe Heating Equipment** 'Mr. Kotani, general manager of the pipeline department of Nippon Kokan, one of the largest contractors, presented the industry opinion that they are greatly interested in inducing UK technology.'
6. **Interface Detection Instrumentation** 'The density meter and temperature probes market presents a substantial potential for UK manufacturers. Density meters have a rapidly expanding market, both as a meter alone and incorporated with interface detectors.'
7. **Leak Detection Instrumentation** 'A substantial market potential and significant opportunities for licensing agreements or joint ventures for UK companies specialised in leak detection equipment and related oil pipeline applications.'
8. **Pumps and Pumping Equipment** 'A substantial market potential exists for UK manufacturers particularly in large size pumps and pumping equipment to be used in pipeline projects.'
9. **High Pressure and High Temperature Valves** 'Automatic control valves and high pressure and high temperature valves do appear to have substantial market potential.'

The Report fulfils three objectives. First, to discover where specific opportunities exist for British exporters of pipeline equipment. Second, to provide data to help UK manufacturers decide about participation in a British Export Marketing Centre promotion in Tokyo and also to assist firms in formulating a marketing programme. Third, to identify leading manufacturers, potential buyers and potential importers in Japan.

Apart from assessing market potential for product groups, the Report provides information on the 50 most important potential importers in Japan; major Japanese manufacturers; licensing or joint venture agreements; sales promotion techniques; trade fairs and pipeline projects.

The Japanese Market for Pipes and Pipelines was prepared for the British Overseas Trade Board by Price Waterhouse & Co., Tokyo. The Report is available to British manufacturers, price £5 post free, from the DTI Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

British Export Marketing Centre, Tokyo: Christmas arrangements

THE Centre will be closed December 22 to January 6 inclusive. Telex messages sent during normal working hours in the UK will be dealt with.

In cases of emergency, Mr. Ben Thorne, Director of the Centre, and Mr. Alex McMillan, Operations Director, can be contacted on Tokyo telephone numbers 403 7254 and 403 3842, respectively.

Businessmen tell how to export to Japan

BRITISH exporters will give a first hand account of how to exploit the Japanese market for both capital and consumer goods during a seminar 'Marketing in Japan' to be held from January 21-23 at Farnham Castle, Surrey. The conference is being held under the sponsorship of the British Overseas Trade Board and the Centre for International Briefing.

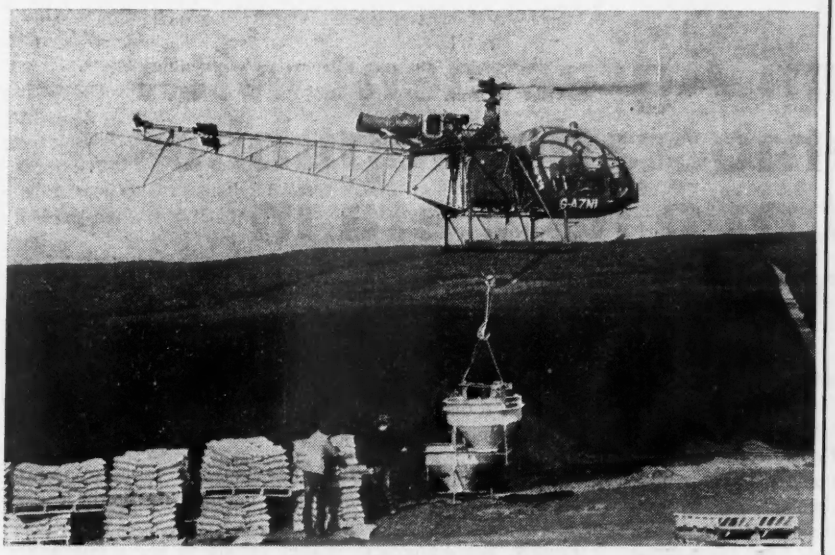
The seminar will be divided into sectors for industrial and consumer goods for part of the time. Other subjects to be dealt with include joint projects with Japanese companies in third countries, licensing and investment, and market research in Japan.

'My own company has proved that careful study of conditions can be enormously profitable and our sales of machine tools have trebled during 1973' said Mr. Andrew Barclay, export director of Brown and Sharpes machine tool division. In Mr. Barclay's view: 'British exporters have never before had access to as much financial and other assistance from Government sources to back up their sales efforts. The division of the conference into product sectors will provide an excellent opportunity for firms new to the market to exchange views with those having first hand experience.'

Mr. Barclay will address the industrial products sector at the seminar. He considers that selecting the right method of promoting and selling British goods in Japan is of vital importance—given the complexity of the market.

Mr. Gil Holdsworth, director of the London trading company of Dodwells—who market a wide range of top selling consumer products including Black & White whisky, Gordon's gin and Rowntree Mackintosh confectionery—will speak on selling consumer goods.

For places left at the seminar firms should contact the Centre for International Briefing, Farnham Castle, Surrey.



UK helicopter company flies survey in Morocco for the United Nations

BEAS—British Executive Air Services—helicopters has secured a contract to fly a geophysical survey in north-west Africa for the United Nations and the Government of Morocco. Scintrex, Canadian instrument manufacturers and surveyors, which has been asked by the UN to prospect in Morocco, chose BEAS from among a number of European helicopter operators to fly their team and equipment at a cost of approximately £30,000. The combination of BEAS' very varied light helicopter operating experience and the fact that it was able to offer a Lama helicopter as the survey aircraft—the only one in Britain—put it on the short list of competitors for the contract.

The Lama—an Alouette II airframe with the much more powerful Alouette III turbojet power unit—provides the sort of power/weight ratio which can satisfy the demands of carrying a two-man team, pilot and surveying equipment in mountainous country where the thin air offers little purchase for the rotor blades and so exacts a high toll in the fuel usage rate. BEAS' Lama spends eight months of the year on forestry fertilisation in Scotland (*where it is pictured above*).

The work should be completed in 60-90 days (200-250 flying hours) with an electromagnetic prospecting system installed in the helicopter.

The two areas to be surveyed in Morocco are situated immediately east of Marrakesh and total 3,000 sq. k. Elevations range from 900 to 2,500 m above sea level. About 8,000 kilometres will be flown.

Conveying and shiploading plant for Das Island

BRITISH Ropeway Engineering Co. Ltd. (BRECO) of Sevenoaks, has been awarded a contract worth about £475,000 by Bechtel/Chiyoda—a joint venture of Eastern Bechtel Corporation and Chiyoda Chemical Engineering and Construction Co. Ltd.—for the supply of a stocking-out, reclaiming and shiploading installation for sulphur at a liquefied gas/sulphur plant at Das Island.

Sulphur will be produced continuously by Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Co. Ltd. at the rate of 40 t.p.h. throughout the year and will be removed from the plant by the onshore stocking-out conveyors to form a stockpile.

The shiploader is to be installed on its own jetty offshore. A system of conveyors about 1,450 metres in overall length will transport the reclaimed sulphur from the stockpile at the rate of 500 t.p.h. to the shiploader.

A continuous belt weigher will be provided for recording the weight of sulphur transported and a magnet will be installed for collecting tramp iron.

Ships will be loaded through a telescopic chute which can be positioned in the ship's hold by operating a slewing and shuttling shiploader's boom. Conveyor belts are to be sheltered by hoods and shades will be provided for all driving gears to protect them from the sun. The electrical gear will incorporate special safety devices and all steelwork is being treated to withstand the severe corrosive condition of the area: the salt-laden air is contaminated by soot and sulphur compounds; there are also liquefied gas-loading installations adjacent to the site.

Road-marking materials for the capital of Iran

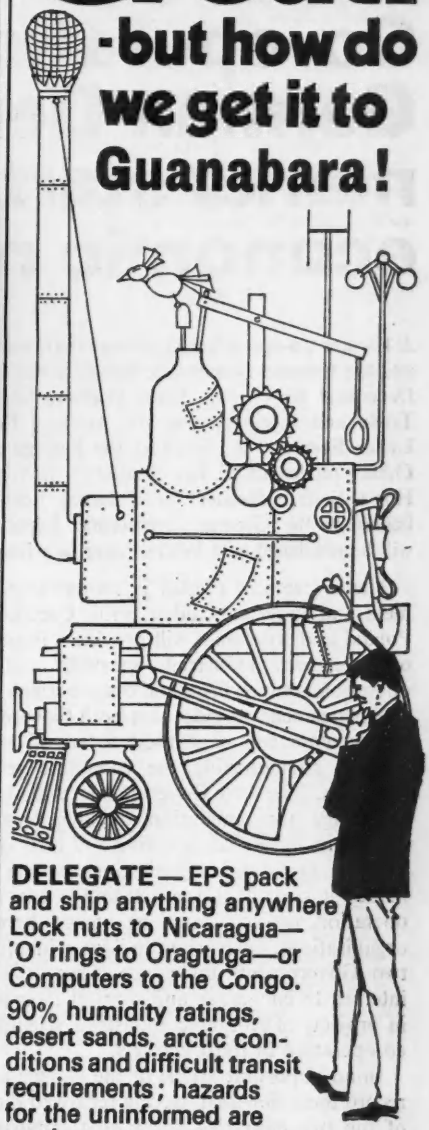
PRISMO Universal, traffic engineering division of Redland Ltd., has been awarded a £114,000 'Sprayplastic' road-marking contract by the Municipality of Tehran. This latest Middle East contract will involve the company in the application of over 40,000 sq. m of specially-formulated thermoplastic reflective road-marking material for major roads in the capital.

This, states Prismo, brings the total contract value of work in the Middle East over the past five years to over £2 million.

The company hopes that with the vast development of the country and the intention of the authorities to choose the most advanced materials, it will be able to introduce the 'Sprayplastic' road-marking system to the Ministry of Roads and the Airport Authorities.

Great!

-but how do we get it to Guanabara!



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Co-operation Agreement with German Democratic Republic marks start of a new era in economic relations

A 10-year Co-operation Agreement between the United Kingdom and the German Democratic Republic was signed in London on December 18 by Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, and Mr. Anthony Royle, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and by Mr. Horst Solle, Minister for External Economic Relations, on behalf of the German Democratic Republic. The Agreement will be published as a White Paper in a few weeks' time.

The Agreement (which is similar to Co-operation Agreements already concluded with Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania) will provide a framework for all forms of economic, industrial, scientific and technological co-operation between firms and organisations in the two countries. The Agreement provides that both Governments will work for the development of all these forms of co-operation with the aim of strengthening the economic relations of the two countries. The two Governments undertake to support and encourage the conclusion of long term arrangements on economic, industrial, scientific and technological co-operation between firms and organisations of the two countries: but makes it clear that the conditions governing particular co-operation projects must be agreed between the respective organisations, enterprises and firms involved. In addition, the two Governments undertake, where this is in their mutual interest, to encourage and support their firms and enterprises in projects of economic, industrial, scientific and technological co-operation in third markets.

In an important article of the Agreement the Governments record their view that, having regard to the economic potential of the two countries, there exist opportunities for mutually advantageous co-operation in a number of fields, particularly those which are listed in an Annex to the Agreement. The areas for co-operation so listed are the following:

Chemical industry.

Engineering industry, including casting, forging and machinery for the plastics industry.

Construction industry, including prefabricated sections, fittings and installations.

Shoe-making machinery.

Textile machinery

Scientific instrument manufacture.

Welding techniques.

Automation, including automated processes.

Office equipment.

Electrical industry, including electrical household equipment.

Metallurgical industries, including high quality steel production and powder metallurgy.

Mechanical handling.

Machine tools, and

Production engineering.

The Agreement provides that other fields for co-operation may be agreed upon from time to time between the two Governments.

Finally, the Agreement makes provision for a continuing relationship between the two Governments through the establishment of a Joint Commission. This will be similar to the Joint Commissions already established between the United Kingdom and other East European Governments. The terms of reference for the Joint Commission which are set out in the Agreement include: consideration of concrete proposals for economic, industrial, scientific and technological co-operation and the examination of new fields for such co-operation: and periodic reviews of the progress of such co-operation between the two countries. The Joint Commission is to meet annually, alternately in London and Berlin. The first meeting will take place at a time to be agreed during 1974.

The GDR Minister, Mr. Sölle, came to London as the official guest of Mr. Peter Walker. He was accompanied by Dr. Gerhard Beil, State Secretary of the Ministry of External Economic Relations, and by a party of six officials. This was the first official visit to this country by a GDR Minister since diplomatic relations were established at the beginning of the year. In addition to signing the Agreement on behalf of his Government, Mr. Sölle paid official calls on Mr. Walker and Lord Limerick at the Department of Trade and Industry, and on Mr. Anthony Royle at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He also attended a dinner given in his honour by the British Overseas Trade Board at which the host was Sir Cyril Kleinwort. It is hoped that Dr. Beil may be able to make a longer visit to this country some time next year.

Following the signing ceremony, Mr. Walker said that he was pleased that the first treaty between the German Democratic Republic and the United Kingdom should be in the field of closer economic and industrial co-operation. He hoped that the conclusion of the Agreement would mark a new era in our trading relationship and that a substantial expansion of trade in both directions would be seen during its lifetime. The present level of trade could not be considered satisfactory between two such highly industrialised countries. The Agreement therefore represented a challenge and it was now up to firms and enterprises in both countries to grasp the opportunities and make the most of them.

Many British firms may ask what is the significance in practical terms of the new Agreement. In discussing the new Agreement recently with British trade officials, Dr. Beil referred to it as the opening of a door and said (with typical German practicality) that the Agreement in itself would mean nothing if by the end of the following year the trade and

economic relations of the two countries had not substantially improved. There is a good deal of evidence which suggests that the GDR authorities wish at this point in time to diversify their trade and that they are ready to place more orders in the United Kingdom provided that the terms and conditions are right. They have promised us every assistance. The climate therefore seems right—in the wake of the new Agreement—for British firms to have another look at the GDR market. Some British companies are already well established there, but they are relatively few and the range of their activities is not wide. If we are to increase our exports to this market it is necessary for new firms to come in and to explore the possibilities.

As elsewhere in Eastern Europe, it will be necessary for British exporters to concentrate on sectors where the GDR plans already provide for purchases from the West. In this matter British exporters can find some guidance from the new Agreement since the areas listed in the Annex represent sectors of industry of particular interest to the GDR authorities at the present time and where there may well be scope for Western exporters. In particular, the GDR authorities have emphasised to British trade officials the very high priority which they are now giving to the building and construction sector. Details of the GDR requirements in this sector have recently been circulated through the computerised Export Intelligence Service.

More detailed information on basic market opportunities is being circulated through the same channel: and as GDR plans and programmes for the coming years are completed, details will also be publicised by the EIS. It is not of course excluded that goods at present outside these plans may be sold but careful and thorough advance inquiries would have to be made about such possibilities.

What can the official services of the Government do to help British exporters to explore the possibilities of the GDR market? All the normal facilities of the DTI and BOTB are available for British exporters to the GDR on the same terms as for any other world market. The Commercial Section of the British Embassy (32-34 Unter den Linden, 108 Berlin) is now fully operational under the direction of the Commercial Counsellor, Mr. J. E. Reeve. (Many British companies already engaged in trade with other CMEA countries will remember Mr. Reeve from his recent post in Budapest.) British firms visiting the GDR, possibly for the first time, are encouraged to get into touch with Mr. Reeve and his staff who will be very ready to give them all possible help and advice, and in particular to direct them to the appropriate state trading agencies. In London, the Commercial Relations and Exports Division of the DTI is ready to provide general advice on conditions for trading with the GDR: and officials of the Fairs and Promotions Branch can provide any detailed information which may be needed in connection with possible inward or outward missions, as well as trade fairs in the GDR.

The new Agreement places particular emphasis on industrial and technological co-operation between the two countries. In this connection the International Technological Collaboration Unit of the DTI (Culham Laboratory, Abingdon, Berkshire, Tel. 0865 41721) has established regular working contacts with the GDR Ministry for Science and Technology and is ready and equipped to help to bring together possible partners for such co-operation in the two countries.

Apart from the official services of the Department of Trade and Industry, representative trade bodies in the United Kingdom are also ready to help and advise interested firms. The East European Trade Council have been making regular visits to East Berlin in recent years and have established good contacts there. The London Chamber of Commerce and Industry already has close and friendly relations with the GDR Chamber of Foreign Trade. Many firms may recall the GDR Licensing Days held in London last February under the joint auspices of the London and GDR Chambers, which were attended by Lord Limerick. On January 31 next the London Chamber are holding a symposium entitled 'How to Approach the GDR Market' at which experts from the GDR will speak on the particular techniques and methods appropriate to the different sectors of the market. This event should be of particular interest to new firms which may be contemplating an initial approach to the market. The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce (which has also established formal links with the GDR Chamber of Foreign Trade) are meanwhile organising a Licensing Days event in the Spring, which will be very similar to the Licensing Days held in London last February. Mr. J. S. Rooke, Chief Executive of the British Overseas Trade Board, is hoping to attend both of these events.

The next major trade event in the GDR will be the Leipzig Spring Fair. This will be held from March 10-17, 1974. Normal joint venture terms will be available from the DTI for this and subsequent Leipzig Fairs. Moreover, as at the two Leipzig Fairs in 1973, there will be a DTI Information Stand at which officials both from London and from the Commercial Department of our Embassy will be present to deal with inquiries. For the first time the DTI expect to organise a British National Day during the Spring Fair. Last, but most important, it is hoped that a Minister from the Department of Trade and Industry will be able to make an official visit to the Spring Fair.

Details are given above of what the official services of the Government can and will do to help British firms to expand their exports to the GDR. But in the last resort, effective and practical action must rest with the firms themselves. Those British companies already familiar with the conditions of doing business in Eastern Europe will know that the first essential is to send representatives to the country in order to make direct personal contacts. Effective progress cannot be expected in this area if initiatives are taken only by correspondence. We believe that the opportunities are there and we hope that at any rate some British companies (particularly those operating in the priority areas for co-operation) may decide to 'have a go'. Their first point of contact should be the Export Section of the nearest DTI regional office.

Hints to business men visiting the German Democratic Republic

COINCIDING with the United Kingdom-German Democratic Economic Co-operation Agreement a 'Hints to business men' booklet for the German Democratic Republic has been issued and should be available by December 20.

British business men who intend visiting the German Democratic Republic on export business can obtain copies of the booklet on application to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room D 05, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 7146).

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The Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry took the chair at the opening of the first meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society at Lancaster House on December 10. Sir Roger Jackling was elected chairman and received the German Government's initial contribution of DM 3 million (about £500,000) from Herr Karl-Günther von Hase, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany; Professor Hans Leussink was elected deputy chairman.

Following a lunch presided over by the Secretary of State, the Trustees held a business meeting at which Professor Leussink, Sir David Barran and Dr. Northe were elected to the Executive Committee; Sir Roger Jackling, as chairman of the Board of Trustees, is an ex officio member of the Executive Committee.

One of the first tasks of the Executive Committee will be to carry out the selection procedure, laid down by the Board, for the appointment of the Secretary-General. In order to assist them in this, and generally to create a functioning organisation before the Secretary-General takes up his post, Mr. C. W. Sanders, a recently retired Under-Secretary of the Department of Trade and Industry, was appointed Interim Administrator of the Foundation.

The President of the Federal Republic of Germany, President Gustav W. Heinemann, who initiated the Foundation in a speech at Guildhall during his State Visit in October 1972 has sent a message to the British and German members of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation expressing his best wishes.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Edward Heath, also sent a message to the Trustees expressing his satisfaction that they had received their Royal Charter and were also holding their first meeting.

During his state visit to this country in October 1972 President Heinemann proposed the establishment of an Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society.

An inter-governmental Agreement to this effect was signed by Chancellor Brandt and the Prime Minister during his visit to Bonn in March 1973. The Royal Charter establishing the Foundation was granted on December 5. The purpose is to promote closer relations between the two countries in the industrial field, against the background of the far-reaching changes now taking place in the political and economic life of Europe, and in the belief that the two countries can make a significant contribution towards solving the future problems of modern industrial society.

The Foundation's aims are to promote the study, and to deepen the understanding of the problems of modern industrial society in the two states and of the ways in which such problems may be resolved. The Foundation is expected to encourage and support the exchange of knowledge by mutual visits, by exchange programmes for persons engaged in or concerned with industry, and by research into the structure of industrial society including industrial environment and industrial relations.

The Foundation will be supervised by a Board of six German and six British Trustees, through a Secretary-General to be appointed by themselves. The Duke of Edinburgh and President Heinemann have agreed to act as Patrons. The names of the Trustees, first announced on October 4, 1973, are: (by invitation of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany) Dr.-Ing. e.h. Helmuth Burckhardt, Professor Dr.-Ing. H. Leussink, Dr. Alexander W. Menne, Ambassador Dr. H. Northe, Herr Heinz-Oskar Vetter and Professor Dr. Carl-Christian von Weizsäcker. (By invitation of the Government of the United Kingdom) Lady Gaitskell, Sir David Barran, Mr. Victor Feather, CBE, Sir Roger Jackling, KCMG, Dr. F. E. Jones, MBE, FRS, and Professor W. G. McClelland.

The German Government is providing 15 million Deutsche Mark for the establishment of the Foundation and for its activities during an initial period of five years.

Mr. Peter Walker. Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, speaking at the inaugural meeting of the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society. On the left is the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, Herr Karl-Gunther von Hase.

Customs and Excise tariff operative from January 1

CUSTOMS Notice No. 773 explains the changes to be introduced into the UK Tariff on January 1, 1974.

The main bulk of the new Tariff, comprising the introductory matter and the main schedule of duties (including Full, EEC, EFTA, AIFTA and Commonwealth rates) is in course of distribution to subscribers and is now on sale at HM Stationery Office Bookshops.

A second binder will be distributed to subscribers during January.

Tariff amendments necessitated by matter not available at the time of printing the main schedule (operative from January 1, 1974) will include the following:

No.	1	Includes list of anti-dumping duties
*	2	Schedule of tariff quotas
*	3	Schedule of duty suspensions
*	4	Schedule of Mediterranean preferences
*	5	Schedule of General System of Preferences (GSP)
	6	Schedule of Statistical Country Codes and other matter
	7	General amendments including: Tariff Quotas (completion of Amendment No. 2) Duty Suspensions (completion of Amendment No. 3) Mediterranean Preferences (completion of Amendment No. 4)
	8	GSP (completion of Amendment No. 5)

* Information not complete.

It is regretted that it will not be possible to complete the printing and distribution to subscribers of these amendments before January 1.

HM Stationery Office expect to complete despatch of amendments to subscribers not later than January 8, 1974. It is appreciated that this delay will cause difficulty. Despite the extra burden that the changes introduced on January 1, 1974 will put on Customs staff, they will do all they can to assist importers and agents during this period.

It is hoped that before Christmas copies of all amendments will be available for inspection by importers and agents at Customs Import Entry Branches but it is regretted that there are unlikely to be sufficient copies to permit any local distribution.

To assist those not readily able to make inquiries at local Customs Offices, Customs have set up a central telephone unit for inquiries related to the Tariff on 01-283 8911.

Changes in tariff headings for anti-dumping and countervailing duties

THE Department of Trade and Industry has made the Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties Order 1973 which will take effect from January 1, 1974.

The major changes in the Customs Tariff, which take effect from January 1, 1974, will mean a number of changes in tariff headings quoted in existing anti-dumping and countervailing duty Orders. This Order re-states those existing anti-dumping and countervailing duty Orders affected by the changes and takes account of these and other minor drafting changes. There is no increase in duty as a result of these changes.

Copies of the Order (SI 2037/1973) are available from HMSO price 5p (8p including postage).

Tariff quota for paper, paperboard and printed products from certain countries

AN Order which comes into operation on January 1, 1974 has been made providing for the implementation and administration of a duty free tariff quota for imports into the United Kingdom of certain paper, paperboard and printed products originating in Austria, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway and Finland, up to and including December 31, 1974.

The Order sets out the size of the sub-quotas for particular goods from each country concerned (details of which were published in *Trade and Industry* of October 25, 1973), and the tariff headings and subheadings which will apply to these goods in 1974.

Qualifying imports will be debited against the quota in the order of entry with Customs for home use. (Customs Notice 771 and amendments, which are or will be obtainable free from any office of HM Customs and Excise, give information on the administration of tariff quotas. Inquiries should be directed to any office of HM Customs.)

In order to qualify for duty-free treatment within the quota goods must satisfy the conditions relating to origin in Article 25(1) of Protocol 3 of the Agreements between the European Economic Community and the countries concerned. (Ex-EFTA treatment—see Customs Notice 810 of March 1973.)

Copies of the Order, the Import Duties (Quota Relief) (Paper, Paperboard and Printed Products) Order 1973 (Statutory Instrument No. 2065) will be available from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 (price 13p), or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 (price 16p).

Notes

Tariff quotas provide for the import of specified amounts of goods at reduced tariff rates. Any goods in excess of a tariff quota are charged the normal rate. Tariff quotas do not constitute any quantitative restrictions on imports.

Tariff quotas for phosphorus and woodpulp

AN Order which comes into operation on January 1, 1974 has been made providing for the implementation and administration of two duty-free tariff quotas for imports into the United Kingdom of phosphorus and certain woodpulp up to and including December 31, 1974.

The Order specifies the size of the quotas and the relevant tariff headings which will apply to these goods in 1974:

Tariff heading		Size of tariff quota by weight
28.04 C IV	Phosphorus	36,000 metric tons
47.01 A II	Woodpulp (other than for the manufacture of regenerated textile fibres)	3,000,000 metric tons

The Order provides that goods which would not in any case be subject to duty do not form part of these tariff quotas.

Qualifying imports will be debited against the quotas in the order of entry with Customs for home use. (Customs Notice 771 and amendments, which are or will be obtainable free from any office of HM Customs and Excise, give information on the administration of tariff quotas. Inquiries should be directed to any office of HM Customs and Excise.)

Copies of the Order, the Import Duties (Quota Relief) (Phosphorus and Woodpulp) Order 1973 (Statutory Instrument No. 2066) will be available from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 (price 3p), or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 (price 6p).

Notes

Tariff quotas provide for the import of specified amounts of goods at reduced tariff rates. Any goods in excess of a tariff quota are charged the normal rate. Tariff quotas do not constitute any quantitative restriction on imports.

The United Kingdom is authorised to establish quotas for these goods under the Act annexed to the Treaty of Accession to the EEC.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6JS, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by January 3.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
28.33	Sodium bromide containing not more than 0.05 per cent by weight of chlorides expressed as Cl	Sodium bromide with a maximum chlorine content of 500 ppm	December 31, 1974	14928
29.13	4'-Methoxyacetophenone	P.Methoxyaceto-phenone PQ as in previous column	December 31, 1974	14726
38.19	Mixtures of iminoethylene oligomers containing not less than 20 per cent by weight and not more than 50 per cent by weight of tetraethylenepentamine		December 31, 1974	8219

Notice to importers—port wine

HM Customs announce that the tariff quota for Port Wine in containers holding two litres or less ex Tariff subheadings 22.05 C III a) 1 and C IV a) 1 was exhausted in the course of Friday, December 7. Since the quota under the Customs Duties (Quota Relief) (Portugal) Order 1973 (SI 1973 No. 1109) is exhausted all such goods entered for home use at importation, or delivered from warehouse for home use, between the exhaustion of the quota and the end of 1973 are chargeable with the 'Full' rate of duty shown in the Schedule of Customs Duties in the Customs and Excise Tariff.

Benelux and Tunisia

THE trade agreement between the Benelux countries and Tunisia signed on August 1, 1958 and amended by the additional protocol of February 17, 1971, has been extended for one year from April 1, 1973. **EDB ext. 288/466/467**

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

France

FOOD LABELLING REGULATIONS: Three *arrêtés* in the French *Journal Officiel*, November 21, 1973, set out regulations governing the marking and labelling of prepacked foods and beverages for retail sale.

The first *arrêté* gives the list of products which are not required to carry the precise composition of the goods (including additives) on the wrappings. However, in some cases, if the goods contain added ingredients these must be stated.

The second *arrêté* deals with date limits for consumption.

The third *arrêté* states that additives should be indicated on the labelling by the proper category each one belongs to, eg colourant, anti-oxidant, emulsifier, etc.

Copies of the French text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/482**

Spain

MEASURES AGAINST INFLATION—PRICE CONTROL: Two decree laws, numbers 12/73 and 13/73, published on December 1, 1973, introduce new measures to combat inflation by the adoption of tight controls on prices, wages, distributed profits and dividends and by the imposition of a tapering capital gains tax. The rate of income tax has been reduced from 14 per cent to 12 per cent and surtax has also been cut.

The measures include provision for price control on 82 basic goods and services and Cabinet authority will be required for price rises above 3 per cent a year. Another list of 49 basic products, mostly fruit and vegetables, will be subject to 'special vigilance' on the part of the Spanish authorities who will take action if prices rise too fast. Price rises in industrial products will only be allowed to cover increases in the costs of raw materials and wages.

Dividends and capital distributions are not to exceed the average of those distributed in the past two years.

The decree laws took effect on December 1, 1973 and most of their provisions run to December 31, 1974. A further notice will be published in *Trade and Industry* as soon as the full text of the decree laws is available. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

IMPORT DUTY SUSPENSIONS—SOYA BEAN OIL, GROUND NUT OIL, POLYETHYLENE: The Spanish *State Gazette*, November 24, 1973 announced the suspension of import duty during the period between October 25 and December 31, 1973 on soya bean oil, tariff headings 15.07.A.2.a.3 (crude) and 15.07.A.2.b.3 (refined or purified), and on ground nut oil, tariff headings 15.07.A.2.a.2 (crude) and 15.07.A.2.b.2 (refined or purified). The same *State Gazette* announced import duty suspension until February 23, 1974 on polyethylene, tariff headings 39.02.A.1 and 39.02.A.2. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

IMPORT DUTY SUSPENSION—LIQUEFIED AMMONIA: The Spanish *State Gazette*, December 5, 1973 announced the suspension until March 4, 1974 of import duty on liquefied ammonia, tariff heading 28.16.A. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

Jordan

STEEL BARS AND RODS—DUTY FREE: The Jordan *Official Gazette* of October 8 (No. 2450) has announced that bars and rods of steel, tariff number 73/10, are now exempt from duty.

EDB ext. 420/475

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions, DTI
Tel. 01-222 7877 (extension at end of each notice)

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division, DTI
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Oman

CIGARETTES AND ALCOHOL—DUTY INCREASED: The Government of Oman has increased import duty on cigarettes from 7 per cent to 37 per cent and on alcohol from 50 per cent to 75 per cent. The increases took effect on November 1. **EDB ext. 402/475**

Tunisia

FRESH EGGS—DUTY SUSPENDED: The Tunisian *Official Journal*, November 13, 1973, has announced that both customs duty and production tax payable on the import of fresh eggs, falling under BN 04.05, have been suspended within the limits of a quota fo 12 million eggs, with effect from September 1973.

EDB ext. 420/475

Sierra Leone

CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENTS: Public Notices 67 and 68 of 1973 published in the Sierra Leone *Gazette*, November 8, 1973 amend Part A of the First Schedule and Part 2 of the Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act with effect from July 5 and November 2, 1973, respectively.

Public Notice No. 67

1. Part A of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff is hereby amended by varying the existing rate of duty under Tariff no. 27.09/10 B to read:

Tariff no.	Tariff description	Rate of duty	Statistical no.	Statistical description	Unit of quantity
27.09/10	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing not less than 70 per cent by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations:				
	B. Motor Spirit including aviation spirit	the hund. gall.	332-110	Aviation spirit	gall.
		Le28.00	332-190	Other	gall.

Public Notice No. 68

1. Part A of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff is hereby amended as follows:

(*a*) by varying the existing rates of duty under Tariff no. 10.01 to read respectively:

Tariff no.	Tariff description	Rate of duty	Statistical no.	Statistical description	Unit of quantity
10.01	Wheat and Meslin (mixed wheat and rye)	Free	041-000		cwt.

(*b*) by replacing the item described under tariff no. 11.01/02A by the following new item:

Tariff no.	Tariff description	Rate of duty	Statistical no.	Statistical description	Unit of quantity
11.01/02	Cereal flours; cereal groats and cereal meal; other worked cereal grains (for example, rolled, flaked, polished, pearled or kibbled, but not further prepared) except husked, glazed, polished or broken rice; germ of cereals whole, rolled, flaked or ground:				
	A. Flour, wheaten including flour enrichments	Free	046-010		cwt.

2. Part 2 of the Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act is hereby amended by replacing Item 2.14 (*a*) by the following:

2.14 (*a*) Packages, including materials and parts for the manufacture thereof necessary for the packing or distribution of any product produced, manufactured, or processed in Sierra Leone, imported exclusively for such purpose and accepted as such by the Comptroller of Customs.

EDB ext. 473/471/472/462

South Africa

RELAXATION OF IMPORT CONTROL: The South African Minister of Economic Affairs announced on November 16 that 51 commodities had been removed from import control. Furthermore, the strict controls on 13 commodities which at present require a specific permit would be relaxed slightly. Details have subsequently been published in South African *Government Gazette*, November 30.

The Minister also announced that for 1974 an initial permit allocation equivalent to 60 per cent of the total 1973 permit allocations would be granted for the following classes and types of commodities:

a consumer goods
b clothing
c confectionery
d (i) all alcoholic beverages, including whisky
(ii) whisky alone.

In accordance with the normal practice, further permit allocations for 1974 would again be considered during May 1974.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION—RUBBER: Customs Tariff Application List 616, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, December 14, 1973, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

soling sheets, plates and strip, foam and solid, of hardened rubber and of unhardened vulcanised rubber.

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

Any firm proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Division 4, DTI. **CRE ext. 5274**

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

TARIFF CHANGES—WOVEN FABRICS: The following amendments were announced in the South African *Government Gazette*, November 30, 1973.

R.2286: B.N.50.09; 50.10, 51.04, 53.11, 55.09 and 56.07
The duty on certain woven fabrics containing stretch or bulked yarns is reduced, with retrospective effect to August 17, 1973, to the rates of duty applicable before that date.

EDB. 471/472/473/462

Japan

PROPOSED PACKAGING STANDARDS FOR CHOCOLATE: The Japanese Confectionery Traders' Association is drawing up packaging standards for chocolate. These are at present at the draft stage and relate to imported and home produced goods. Copies are available on request. Details of the new standards and the timing of their introduction will be published later.

CRE ext. 3457/5243

Australia

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY RESULTS—TARIFF CHANGES ON COLOUR TV, SOUND RECORDERS, ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT: A notice in *Trade and Industry* (December 6, 1973, pages 548-50) stated that the tariff rates listed had taken account of the 25 per cent across-the-board tariff cuts announced in *Trade and Industry*, August 23, 1973. Further information has since been received which makes it clear that the following items had *not* taken account of the 25 per cent reduction and should have read:

Tariff item	General	Preferential
85.01.21	30%	16.875%
85.14.1	33.75%	20.625%
85.15.9	33.75%	20.625%
85.18.1	33.75%	26.25%
85.18.2	33.75%	20.625%
85.19.5	33.75%	20.625%
92.11.1	Free	Free
92.12.9	Free	Free

EDB ext. 468/469/401

(continued on next page)

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AUSTRALIA
continued

BRANDY—TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY RESULT: A notice in *Trade and Industry*, October 21, 1971, gave details of a reference to the Australian Tariff Board on brandy (tariff item 22.09.1). The inquiry has been completed and as a result no changes have been made in the rates of duty provided in the customs tariff or the excise tariff. **EDB ext. 468/469/401**

REMOVAL OF TARIFF QUOTAS ON TRANSMISSION CHAINS: The Department of Trade and Industry has been notified by the British High Commission in Canberra that the Australian Minister for Secondary Industry has removed the temporary quotas on imports of small pitch transmission chains (tariff item 73.29.21) from December 12, 1973. The quotas were introduced in September 1972 and a notice to this effect was published in *Trade and Industry*, October 19, 1972. **EDB ext. 468/469/401**

Canada

VETERINARY DRUG LABELLING: The Canadian Department of Health and Welfare has issued Information Letter 402 dated November 14, 1973, on the inclusion of information on withholding times on the labels of drugs for use in food-producing livestock. The letter is the first phase in a programme to assist veterinary drug manufacturers to update their product labels. It lays down, *inter alia*, minimum withholding periods and contra-indications that are considered appropriate for certain drugs. Manufacturers are expected to revise their labels as soon as possible and in any event not later than May 14, 1974. Copies of the letter are available.
EDB ext. 455/456/457

COMPUTER DATA—VALUE FOR DUTY: The Canadian Department of National Revenue has issued Memorandum D34-37 setting out the basis on which value for duty will be determined for imports of computer software (programs, routines, codes, etc.) and computer data contained on physical media (printouts, punched cards, magnetic tape, etc.). Copies of the memorandum are available.
EDB ext. 455/456/457

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade and Industry
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. 01-222 7877

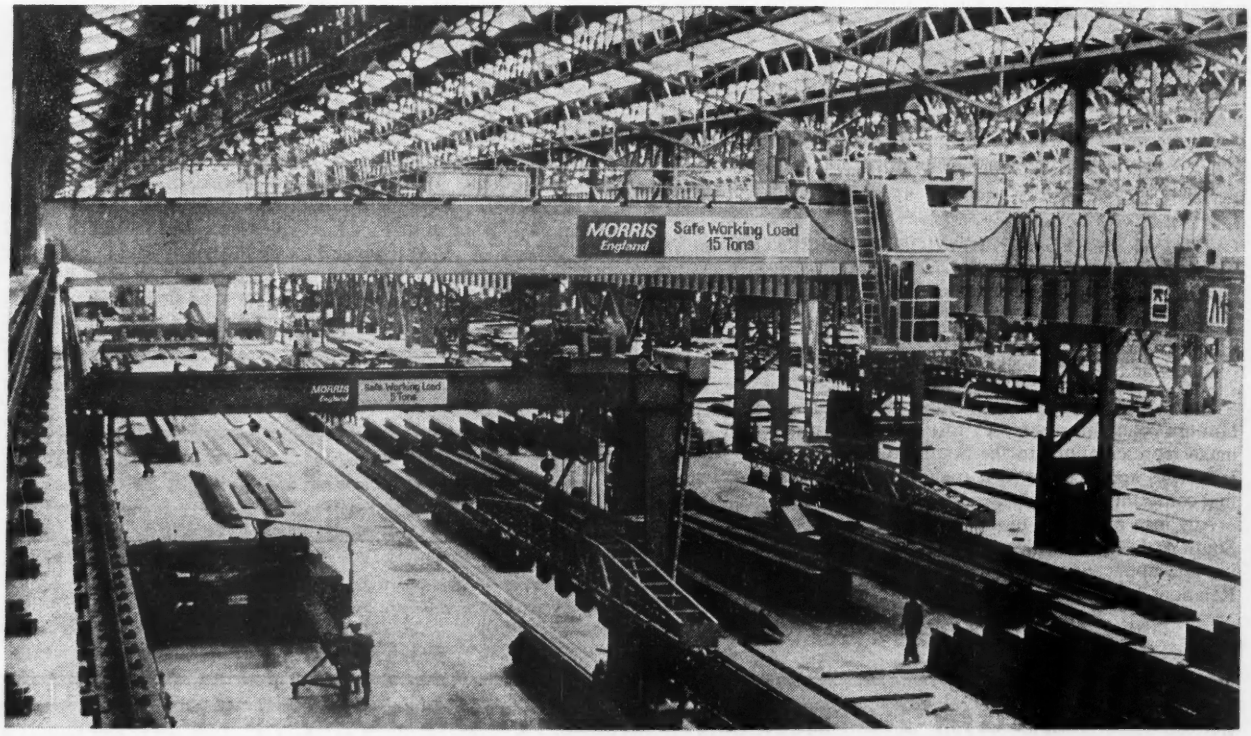
EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Department of Trade and Industry
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757

Ecuador

ADVANCE PAYMENTS: From November 27, 1973 the advance deposit of a percentage sum of the customs duties has been reduced from 100 per cent to 80 per cent. In addition the maximum value of goods for which no import permit is required has been raised from US $100 to US $500. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Peru

NEW CUSTOMS LAW: The Peruvian Government has promulgated a new Customs Law (Decree Law 20165) to replace the legislation in force since 1926. The law comes into force on July 1, 1974. Detailed regulations to the law have yet to be issued. Copies of the law in Spanish are available. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**



An English name in a Korean shipyard—easier to read (for us) than the posters on the right of the picture. Two Herbert Morris semi-goliath electric cranes are seen in operation at the Hyundai Shipyard in South Korea. A new £1 million order has been won by the Loughborough company for supplying Hundai Construction Co. Ltd. with 17 cranes. This is in addition to a £750,000 order won earlier. Herbert Morris has this year taken orders worth £3.5 million for shipyard cranes, including an £800,000 order for six cranes for Cammell Laird's £14 million reconstruction project at Birkenhead. Morris Heavy Crane Division manager Derrick Pearson considers that the big increase in shipyard crane orders is a result of the world-wide switch from open-air construction methods to the assembly of prefabricated ships in covered bays.

New EC legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as exports are concerned, is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations and Decisions which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

General. Decision 73/357/EEC supplementing Decision 68/183/EEC authorising certain management measures to be taken within the framework of the common organisation of agricultural markets. (*Official Journal* L323, November 24, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) 3257/73 amending Regulation (EEC) 1463/73 laying down detailed rules for the application of monetary compensatory amounts. (*Official Journal* L331, December 1, 1973)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 3267/73 extending the period of validity of Regulation (EEC) 2716/72 laying down general rules for measures to increase the use of butter by certain classes of consumers. (*Official Journal* L334, December 5, 1973)

Sugar. Regulation (EEC) 3266/73 fixing for the 1972/73 sugar marketing year the amount to be paid by sugar manufacturers to beet sellers. (*Official Journal* L333, December 4, 1973)

Cereals and rice. Regulation (EEC) 3280/73 establishing a system for the advance fixing of 'accession' compensatory amounts and laying down detailed rules for its application in respect of cereal and rice products. (*Official Journal* L337, December 6, 1973)

Wines. Regulation (EEC) 3282/73 defining the terms 'coupage' and 'the turning into wine'. (*Official Journal* L337, December 6, 1973)

Eggs. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* C105, December 4, 1973, contains a list of week numbers to be used in 1974 on eggs and egg packages in accordance with Article 17 (2) of Regulation (EEC) 1619/68 on marketing standards for eggs.

INTERNATIONAL COCOA AGREEMENT: *Trade and Industry*, September 20, 1973, page 580, contained a notice to importers about the arrangements for importing cocoa into the UK following the entry into force of the International Cocoa Agreement. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L324, November 24, 1973, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 3135/73 on the implementation of the economic and control rules of the International Cocoa Agreement 1972.

Further information: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Tropical Foods Division), Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 6693, ext. 47/45).

EEC/ICELAND AGREEMENT—DECISIONS ON CUSTOMS: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L324, November 24, 1973, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 3134/73 on the application of certain Decisions on customs matters taken by the Joint Committee set up under the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Iceland.

Annex I: Decision of the Joint Committee No. 3/73 laying down the methods of administrative co-operation in the customs field for the purpose of implementing the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Iceland.

Annex II: Decision of the Joint Committee No. 4/73 on Protocol No. 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation.

Annex III: Decision of the Joint Committee No 5/73 concerning movement certificates A.IS.1 and A.W.1 contained in Annexes V and VI to Protocol No. 3.

Annex IV: Decision of the Joint Committee No. 6/73 supplementing and amending Protocol No. 3 on the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative co-operation.

Annex V: Decision of the Joint Committee No. 7/73 on goods which are en route on April 1, 1973.

Annex VI: Decision of the Joint Committee No. 8/73 on A.W.1 certificates contained in Annex VI to Protocol No. 3.

Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Export Data Branch, Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 458 to 461 (import duties and taxes on imports into Iceland), ext. 7174/408/482 (import duties, taxes, etc., on imports from Iceland into the EEC other than the UK).
Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 5544/3713 (imports into the UK from Iceland), ext. 5713/5750 (rules of origin), ext. 3015 (general inquiries).
HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE, tel. 01-626 1515 (Customs documentation and procedure).

EEC/SWITZERLAND AGREEMENT—TRANSIT: *Trade and Industry*, March 22, 1973, pages 590-1, contained a notice about the Agreement between the EEC and Switzerland. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L334, December 5, 1973, contains information on the date of entry into force on January 1, 1974, of the Agreement between the EEC and the Swiss Confederation on the application of the Community transit Regulations.

EEC/AUSTRIA AGREEMENT—TRANSIT: *Trade and Industry*, March 22, 1973, pages 590/1, contained a notice about the Agreement between the EEC and Austria. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L337, December 6, 1973, contains information concerning the date of entry into force on January 1, 1974, of the Agreement between the EEC and Austria on the application of the rules on Community transit.

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION (TEXTILE NAMES)—CORRIGENDA: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L334, December 5, 1973, contains the text of a corrigendum to Directive 71/307/EEC, published in *Official Journal* L185, August 16, 1971, on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to textile names. The corrigenda are as follows:

Annex I (table of textile fibres)
No. 8: Instead of 'true hemp' read 'hemp'.
No. 10: Under 'abaca', delete '(Manila hemp)'
No. 14: Under 'kenaf', delete '(Hibiscus hemp)'

Annex II Conventional recovery factors used to calculate the mass of fibres contained in a textile product
Under Fibre No. 8: Instead of 'true hemp' read 'hemp'.

Applications for copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

EEC/Finland Agreement

THE Free Trade Agreement between the enlarged EEC and Finland was signed in Brussels on October 5, 1973 and ratification was completed on November 16, 1973. The Agreement will enter into force on January 1, 1974.

The Agreement provides for the gradual elimination of tariffs on industrial goods over a four-and-a-half-year transitional period between the original six EEC members and the Irish Republic on the one hand and Finland on the other; at the same time virtually all the existing free trade established in EFTA between Finland and the United Kingdom and Denmark will be preserved. There are special arrangements for trade in 'sensitive' products (see *Trade and Industry*, August 10, 1972).

The first move towards duty-free trade between Finland and the original six EEC members plus the Irish Republic will take place on January 1, 1974. Since this will be the first duty reduction under the EEC/Finland Agreement because of Finland's later signature and ratification a 40 per cent tariff cut will be made to catch up with the reductions under the Agreements with the other EFTA countries. Three further reductions of 20 per cent each will be made on January 1, 1975, January 1, 1976 and July 1, 1977.

The text of the Agreement has been published as Regulation (EEC) 3177/73 in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* (N. L328, November 28, 1973. A Command paper is to be published by HMSO.

British exporters should, when inquiring, quote the goods involved and BN number if possible. **EDB ext. 458/459/460/461**

EEC/Turkey Agreement

THE Interim Agreement providing for tariff preferences between the United Kingdom and Turkey will come into force on January 1, 1974 (for details of this Agreement, see *Trade and Industry* August 30, 1973 page 450).

The tariff quota regulations provided in this agreement have not yet been finalised and will therefore enter into force at a later date. Details will be announced separately in *Trade and Industry* when available.

Customs Notices 812 and 812A and Movement Certificates A.TR 1 and A.TR 3 are now available at all Custom Houses, Offices of Collectors of Customs and Excise in the United Kingdom and from the Secretary, Room 357, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE. Movement Certificates A.TR 1 and A.TR 3 will be authenticated by Customs only from January 1, 1974.

Standstill on duties for Mediterranean countries

ON January 1, 1974 duties on some goods will be increased as a result of the first step in the alignment of the UK Tariff with the Common Customs Tariff of the EEC. Others will be reduced. It has been decided, following discussions in the EEC Council of Ministers, that the increases should not apply to imports from the countries listed below. For the time being therefore, the present rates of duty will continue. Orders have been laid before Parliament. The goods concerned, and the standstill rates of duty applicable to them, are listed in Part 10A of the January 1, 1974 Tariff.

Goods from the following countries will be eligible for the standstill rates of duty if they satisfy the conditions described in the Public Notices shown against them:

Greece	Notices 811 and 811A
Israel	Notices 813 and 813A
Malta	Notices 814 and 814A
Morocco	Notices 815 and 815B
Spain	Notices 816 and 816A
Tunisia	Notices 817 and 817B
Lebanon	Notices 820 and 820A
Algeria	Notices 343 and 343B

Some of these Notices are already available in Custom Houses and Collectors' Offices; others are being printed and will be distributed as soon as possible. The main and supplementary Notices (A or B) should be read together, because the supplementary notice defines the particular provisions of the main Notice which are to be applied.

Further information may be obtained from the Secretaries' Office, HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE or by telephoning 01-626 1515 ext. 2504.

Standstill rates of duty from January 1 for certain EEC 'Associates'

THE article in *Trade and Industry* dated December 13, 1973 (page 602), which dealt with United Kingdom import duties from January 1, 1974, referred to the application of the 'S' rates of duty to some imports from the countries and territories which are members of the associations of African and Malagasy States (AAMS), East African States (AEAS) and Overseas Countries and Territories (AOCT). To be eligible for the 'S', or standstill, rates listed in Part 10A of the Tariff, goods must satisfy certain origin and consignment conditions which are, in effect, the same as those which govern preferential trade between the six original members of the Community and the 'Associates'. The conditions, and the necessary documentary evidence, are dealt with in Customs Notice No. 831. The evidence comprises either movement certificates or postal forms as follows:

AAMS	Movement certificate AY1;	postal form AY2
AEAS	AA1;	AA2
AOCT	AB1;	AB2.

Notice No. 831 will become available shortly, and copies may then be obtained from any Office of a Collector of Customs and Excise, or from HM Customs and Excise, Room 357, Kings Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE. Inquiries about documentation should be addressed to HM Customs and Excise, International Customs Division E Branch 4, Adelaide House, London Bridge, EC4R 9DB (tel. 01-626 1515 ext. 2165).

Customs valuation in the EEC

THE European Economic Community legislation at present provides for the customs territories of the three new Member States (the United Kingdom, the Irish Republic and Denmark) to be treated separately from the territory of the original six Member States for duty valuation purposes.

This provision, which avoids a degree of discrimination against trade within the Community as compared with trade between the Community and third countries, is due to expire on December 31, 1973.

However, in order to keep imports from third countries on the same footing as inter-Community trade until internal Community tariffs are phased out on June 30, 1977, the Community is now taking steps to extend the provision until that date.

This means there should be no change in the customs valuation position in the United Kingdom at the end of December 1973.

Government Publications in London

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, W.C.1

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1971	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9,223	2,129	2,087	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1968	95	97	97	87	87	439	269	85	60	−284	−659	375
1969	97	98	98	93	92	416	320	42	13	445	−143	588
1970	99	100	100	100	100	257	175	68	38	692	−9	701
1971	100	103	101	92	101	19	−218	52	21	1,061	285	776
1972	102	109	102	83	111	−412	−498	28	22	83	−685	768
1971 1st qtr	98	100	100	96	97	114	10	14	−22	145	−52	197
2nd qtr	100	102	101	94	102	103	−113	26	7	288	105	183
3rd qtr	101	103	101	92	105	−18	67	9	15	380	172	208
4th qtr	101	105	101	88	102	—	−47	3	21	248	60	188
1972 1st qtr	100	106	103	88	105	−136	−156	15	−9	79	−119	198
2nd qtr	102	108	102	84	110	−104	−145	−12	40	131	−50	181
3rd qtr	102	109	101	81	110	−87	−125	4	−8	−110	−284	174
4th qtr	104	111	102	81	118	−85	−72	22	−1	−17	−232	215
1973 1st qtr	108	114	109	87	123	248	168	18	52	−187	−364	177
2nd qtr	107	112	102	84	107	194	87	−16	152	−208	−411	203
3rd qtr				89	114		97	22	40	−317 p	−550 p	233 p
% change latest 2 quarters:												
on prev. 2 quarters	+3.7	+2.7	+4.0	+3.0	−8.3							
on a year earlier	+5.9	+5.6	+3.3	+4.9	+0.5							

	Index of Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Exports	Imports
				monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier				mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	at current prices	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan 16 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972				1963	1963
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands	4,282	4,362
1969	99.9	99.6	97.3	82.3	131.8	5.4	95.0	93.4	71.2	531	2.3	200	165	165
1970	100.0	100.0	99.0	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.5	568	2.5	186	184	181
1971	100.5	99.7	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129	205	195
1972	102.2	101.6	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145	213	225
1971 3rd qtr	100.6	99.4	100.5	116	155.3	10.1	105.6	110.3	89.6	772	3.4	119	214	194
4th qtr	100.4	99.0	102.1	132	157.3	9.2	104.8	110.8	92.7	832	3.7	118	210	200
1972 1st qtr	98.0	98.4	102.1	124	159.7	8.0	105.6	112.1	95.9	870	3.8	124	204	211
2nd qtr	102.7	101.3	104.6	147	162.7	6.2	106.1	113.5	98.1	835	3.7	135	216	216
3rd qtr	102.4	101.6	107.2	139	165.4	6.5	109.4	115.6	102.2	809	3.6	146	192	215
4th qtr	105.7	105.3	109.5	144	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	754	3.3	176	242	253
1973 1st qtr	109.8	109.8	112.0	150	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	665	2.9	229	246	275
2nd qtr	110.3	110.4	108.2	134	177.9	9.3	133.4	120.1•	112.6	602	2.6	292	263	295
3rd qtr	111.4	112.2	110.7	141	180.2	9.2	150.5	124.2	118.4	563	2.5	332	279	324
1973 Jan	107.9	106.9	109.4	147	171.3	7.7	122.7	119.0	108.4	703	3.1	201	243	261
Feb	110.3	110.7	111.8	153	172.4	7.9	126.0	119.6	108.9	660	2.9	238	252	269
Mar	111.2	111.8	114.2	149	173.4	8.2	129.4	120.0	109.5	630	2.8	254	243	295
Apr	109.7	109.5	107.1	137	176.7	9.2	130.5	118.8•	112.3	617	2.7	275	265	275
May	110.1	109.4	106.7	132	178.0	9.5	132.4	120.1	113.2	599	2.6	296	252	307
June	111.0	112.2	110.3	133	178.9	9.3	137.2	121.3	115.6	590	2.6	307	271	304
July	111.3	111.7	110.8	145	179.7	9.4	145.1	122.7	115.9	578	2.5	325	270	310
Aug	111.1	111.2	111.0	151	180.2	8.9	152.4	124.1	119.5	565	2.5	327	274	327
Sept	111.9	112.8	110.4	127	181.8	9.3	154.1	125.8	120.0	545	2.4	345	293	336
Oct			111.9	125	185.4	9.9	161.3 p	127.9 p	120.3	515	2.3	362	277	370
Nov							165.9 p	129.5 p		490 p	2.2	366 p	290 p	359 p
% change latest 3 months:														
on prev. 3 months	+1.1	+1.6	+1.6	−1.7	+2.0		+10.7	+4.1	+4.4	−10.6		+11.9	+5.6	+13.2
on a year earlier	+8.9	+10.4	+3.4	−6.5	+9.3		+42.0	+10.5	+13.2	−34.0		+119.0	+19.4	+35.8

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. • After April, affected by changes due to VAT

Monthly report on the economic situation

The following report on the economic situation, prepared by HM Treasury, will be published in *Economic Trends* for December at the end of the month. Unless otherwise stated, this report is based on seasonally adjusted data.

Oil

THIS report covers developments in the third quarter and—to a lesser extent—the early part of the fourth quarter. This is too early for any marked effect to have been felt from either the increased price of oil or the cut in supplies as a result of the Middle East situation.

Recent developments in aggregate demand and activity

The third quarter. The latest developments continue to suggest moderate growth in overall demand and output. The provisional output estimate of gross domestic product increased by just over 1 per cent between the second and third quarters to be nearly 1 per cent higher than in the first half-year. Among the components of demand in the third quarter, the volume of exports and imports of goods was 4½ per cent and 2½ per cent respectively higher than in the January-June period. The volume of consumers' expenditure was unchanged from its first half level. Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks increased by an estimated £160 million at 1970 prices compared with an average quarterly rise of about £230 million in the first half. Estimates of total investment are not yet available, but the volume of manufacturing investment rose nearly 6 per cent to be 3¾ per cent above the first half average; and investment by the distributive and service industries was 4¼ per cent higher than in the first half-year.

Industrial investment. The rise of nearly 6 per cent in manufacturing investment in the third quarter is consistent with the rise of 6 per cent in 1973 as a whole which was suggested by the last DTI Survey of investment intentions. The increase was very largely in investment in plant and machinery and vehicles (particularly in the metal-working and engineering industries), which was over 4 per cent higher than the average for the first half. Over this period there was virtually no increase in new building work. Investment in the distributive and service industries excluding shipping increased by 5¾ per cent in the third quarter, when it was 4¼ per cent higher than the average for the first half of the year. The volatile shipping investment also rose in the third quarter but remained well below the exceptional level of the first quarter.

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	ø fifty-three week period

Stock-building. Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks are estimated to have shown another large increase in the third quarter. Following a rise of £87 million (at 1970 prices) in the second quarter, manufacturers' stocks rose by an estimated £97 million in the third. The increase was due to a large increase in work in progress, associated with the continued growth of manufacturing output, and particularly with the rapid growth of engineering and chemical output, the sectors where the main increases in stocks have occurred. Stocks of materials and fuels, which had increased strongly in the second quarter, rose hardly at all in the third, whilst stocks of finished goods continued to fall. Retailers' stocks showed a moderate rise of £40 million, well below the very large rise in the second quarter, which had in part been an involuntary reaction to the post-VAT drop in retail sales. Wholesalers' stocks, which have tended to fluctuate somewhat in recent quarters, increased by just over £20 million despite a fall in the stocks held by dealers in industrial materials and machinery.

Developments in October. Information on the final quarter of the year is still very limited. In contrast to earlier months, there was a rise in the volume of retail sales in October, to a level about 1 per cent more than the average for the third quarter. The rise in pensions which took effect at the beginning of October is likely to have been a factor in the increase. However, in the four months July-October as a whole the average volume of sales was still only ¾ per cent above the average level of the first half of the year. Between these two periods sales by food shops rose by ½ per cent, and sales by non-food shops by 1 per cent despite a fall of 1½ per cent in sales by clothing and footwear shops. New instalment credit advanced by finance houses and retailers in October amounted to £249 million, which was more than in most other recent months. But the rise in the amount of instalment credit outstanding was closely in line with other recent months. New car registrations dropped back sharply in October from their average level in the third quarter, and preliminary indications for November suggest that they may have remained close to the October level.

Economic Trends

A monthly journal for those who want to follow the main trends of the economic situation in the United Kingdom. It brings together the main statistical series of employment, output, consumption, trade and finance, and each issue contains a special feature article on some aspect of the statistics.

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HMSO BOOKS

Labour market

The seasonally-adjusted total of unemployment in Great Britain, excluding school-leavers and adult students, fell by 24,000 in November, to 490,000 or 2.2 per cent of all employees. But unfilled adult vacancies increased by only 4,000 and in the four months since July the average monthly increase has been nearly halved compared with the preceding four months. Industrial employment increased by rather under ¼ per cent between the second and third quarters, and the aggregate amount of overtime worked in manufacturing industry by 3½ per cent.

Balance of payments

In November the current account is estimated to have been in deficit by about £199 million, compared with a revised deficit for October of about £286 million. The deficit on trade in goods was £270 million in November, and the balance on services and other current transactions is estimated to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £71 million. Exports in November were £1,036 million on a balance of payments basis. In the three months September to November they averaged nearly 6 per cent higher than in the previous three months, with deliveries to Western Europe increasing by 13 per cent. Imports were £1,306 million and in the three months ended November their value was 13 per cent higher than in the previous three months. Imports of industrial materials rose by 15 per cent. Although the terms of trade improved between September and October (the latest month available), they continued to fall in the three months August to October compared to the previous three months: import unit values rose by 12 per cent between these periods and export unit values by 4 per cent.

The latest quarterly statistics show an estimated deficit on current account of about £320 million in the third quarter. There was a deficit on visible trade of £550 million, with a deterioration of 5½ per cent in the terms of trade accounting for the increase of £140 million over the previous quarter. The value of exports increased by 6 per cent during the quarter, with exports to Western Europe rising by some 10 per cent, and the value of imports rose by nearly 10 per cent. The balance on invisible transactions continued to improve in the third quarter; the estimated surplus of over £230 million was £30 million greater than in the second quarter and about £40 million higher than the average level in 1972. In the third quarter higher net earnings on interest, profits and dividends and private services and transfers were only partly offset by a higher deficit on Government services.

There was a total currency outflow of about £260 million (not seasonally adjusted) in the third quarter, made up of a current account deficit before seasonal adjustment of £335 million and a net outflow of some £70 million in respect of identified investment and other capital flows, partly offset by positive errors and omissions of about £145 million.

Prices and incomes

The General Index of Retail Prices (not seasonally adjusted) increased by 2 per cent in October, a much larger increase than in other recent months. The increase in September had been just under 1 per cent. Food prices increased by 3¼ per cent and non-food prices by nearly 1½ per cent. Because of seasonal factors affecting a number of food items, household coal and coke and local authority rents and (in Scotland) rates, there is normally an above-average increase in the index in October. The index of seasonal foods increased by 7¼ per cent.

The index of wholesale prices of home sales of manufactured products increased by about 1½ per cent in November, a little less than in October. Prices of basic materials and fuels used by manufacturing industry increased on average by 2¾ per cent in November; this too was less than the October increase of 4½ per cent. Some two-thirds of the November increase was due to higher prices of metals and food materials; and the rest to the recent increase in crude oil prices (which had not been fully reflected in the October index).

The index of hourly wage rates (not seasonally adjusted) increased by only about ¼ per cent in October for the second month running and was 11¾ per cent higher than a year earlier. The seasonally adjusted index of average earnings, which is available only to September, increased by 1½ per cent in that month to be about 13 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Financial developments

In the month to mid-October, M1 rose by ¼ per cent and M3 by 1½ per cent, but in the latest three banking months M1 has fallen by 2¼ per cent while M3 has risen by 6½ per cent. Part of the rise in M3 has been due to interest arbitrage operations. Exceptionally large VAT payments to the Exchequer during October, after a period during which refunds were in excess of receipts, complicate the interpretation of the banking statistics for these months. These distortions have also affected the seasonal adjustment of current months, but making allowance for both factors the true underlying rise in M3 during October may have been nearly 2½ per cent.

The strong monetary measures announced on November 13 led to a sharp rise in UK interest rates. Clearing bank base rates were increased to 13 per cent. The Treasury bill tender on November 16, produced an interest rate such that the formula by which the Bank of England's Minimum Lending Rate is normally calculated, suspended when the monetary measures were announced on November 13, was re-established.

The United Kingdom official reserves fell by $115 million during November after accruals of foreign currency borrowing by the public sector of $15 million. They now stand at $6,646 million.

British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstracts 1886-1968

This unique standard work of reference brings together all the main series of official statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and its predecessors since 1886, plus some for even earlier years. It contains 389 pages of tables and 50 pages of text and the subjects covered are wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial accidents, and disputes, membership of trade unions, labour costs and output per head. This will be a most valuable source-book for everyone concerned with the study and formulation of economic policies. **£7** (by post £7.25)

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UK OVERSEAS TRADE

The November current account of balance of payments

CURRENT ACCOUNT: THREE MONTHLY ANALYSIS

£ million per month seasonally adjusted

	Current balance	Visible balance: trade in goods	Invisible balance: services and other transactions (see Note 1(h))
1972 1st quarter	+27	−39	+66
2nd quarter	+43	−17	+60
3rd quarter	−37	−95	+58
4th quarter	−5	−77	+72
1973 1st quarter	−62	−121	+59
2nd quarter	−69	−137	+68
3rd quarter	−105	−183	+78
Aug-Oct	−172	−247	+75*
Sept-Nov	−195	−268	+73*

* These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available. Past experience suggests that they are unlikely to differ by more than £8 million a month from the first published quarterly estimates.

** As foreshadowed in last month's article, the revised figure of imports for October now includes those imports not previously recorded because of industrial action at London (Heathrow) Airport. These amounted to £57 million seasonally adjusted. In addition there have been some revisions to the balance of payments adjustments for both imports and exports. A note on the revisions is given in Section 4.

TABLE 1. VISIBLE TRADE ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

	Exports (fob) r	Imports (fob) r	Visible balance r
1971	733	709	+ 24
1972	761	818	− 57
1971 1st quarter	669	686	− 17
2nd quarter	753	718	+ 35
3rd quarter	762	705	+ 57
4th quarter	748	728	+ 20
1972 1st quarter	728	767	− 39
2nd quarter	769	786	− 17
3rd quarter	686	781	− 95
4th quarter	862	939	− 77
1973 1st quarter	878	999	−121
2nd quarter	937	1,074	−137
3rd quarter	996	1,179	−183
June	966	1,105	−139
July	964	1,127	−163
August	979	1,188	−209
September	1,045	1,221	−176
October p	989	1,346	−357
November p	1,036	1,306	−270
June-August	969	1,140	−171
Sept-Nov p	1,023	1,291	−268

p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates (see Note 1(i)).

TABLE 1A. Three-monthly averages***

	Exports (fob)	Imports (fob)	Visible balance
1972 December	862	939	− 77
1973 January	853	940	− 87
February	868	950	− 82
March	878	999	−121
April	904	1,017	−113
May	904	1,063	−159
June	937	1,074	−137
July	943	1,116	−173
August	969	1,140	−171
September	996	1,179	−183
October	1,004	1,251	−247
November	1,023	1,291	−268

*** Average of month shown and two preceding months (see Note 1(d)).

In November 1973 the current account is estimated to have been in deficit by about £199 million. The deficit on trade in goods was £270 million seasonally adjusted, andt he balance on services and other current transactions is estimated to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £71 million. In October, the revised current account deficit was about £286 million**, the deficit on trade in goods of £357 million was partly offset by the estimated surplus on invisibles of about £71 million.

Visible trade

(a) Summary. In November there was a deficit on visible trade of £270 million seasonally adjusted; the value of exports was £1,036

TABLE 2. EXPORTS

Seasonally adjusted values § — £ million per month

	Overseas trade statistics basis (fob)	Coverage adjustments r	Net allowance for factors affecting recording †	Balance of payments basis (fob) r
1971	765	−41	+ 9	733
1972	812	−51	—	761
1971 1st quarter	685	−30	+14	669
2nd quarter	779	−41	+15	753
3rd quarter	798	−46	+10	762
4th quarter	799	−46	− 5	748
1972 1st quarter	775	−48	—	728
2nd quarter	818	−49	—	769
3rd quarter	735	−49	—	686
4th quarter	921	−59	—	862
1973 1st quarter	945	−68	—	878
2nd quarter	1,010	−73	—	937
3rd quarter	1,085	−89	—	996
June	1,041	−75	—	966
July	1,044	−81	—	964
August	1,074	−95	—	979
September	1,136	−91	—	1,045
October p	1,094	−105	—	989
November p	1,132	−95	—	1,036
June-August	1,053	−84	—	969
Sept-Nov p	1,120	−97	—	1,023

§ Components and totals are rounded independently.
† See Note 1(e).
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates (see Note 1(i)).

TABLE 3. IMPORTS

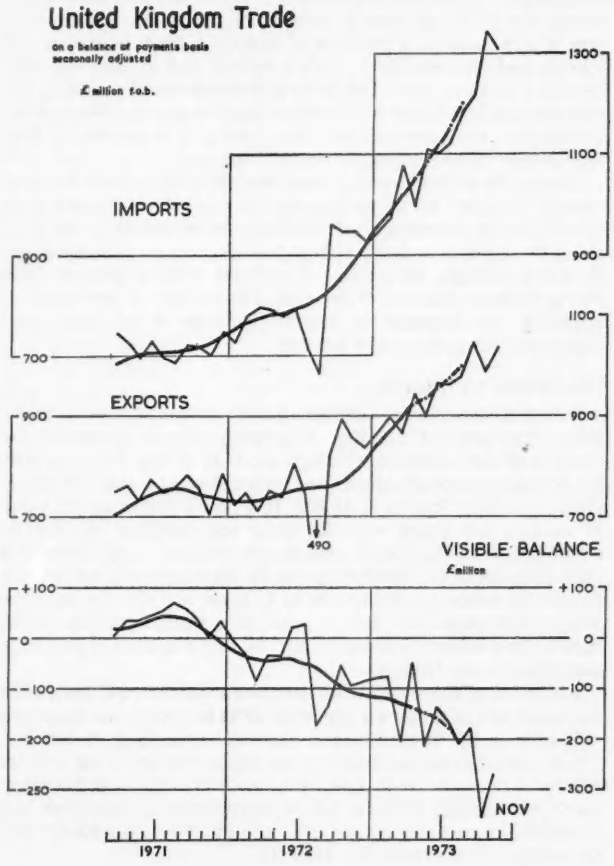
Seasonally adjusted values § — £ million per month

	Overseas Trade Statistics basis (cif)	Adjustments to balance of payments basis: Freight insurance and other valuation adjustments r	Adjustments to balance of payments basis: Coverage adjustments ‡ r	Balance of payments basis (fob) r
1971	818	− 83	−26	709
1972	930	− 87	−24	818
1971 1st quarter	792	− 85	−21	686
2nd quarter	820	− 84	−18	718
3rd quarter	816	− 82	−30	705
4th quarter	844	− 81	−35	728
1972 1st quarter	879	− 82	−30	767
2nd quarter	892	− 87	−19	786
3rd quarter	890	− 83	−27	781
4th quarter	1,057	− 95	−23	939
1973 1st quarter	1,134	−102	−33	999
2nd quarter	1,236	−110	−52	1,074
3rd quarter	1,370	−118	−73	1,179
June	1,271	−114	−52	1,105
July	1,290	−107	−56	1,127
August	1,392	−125	−79	1,188
September	1,428	−121	−86	1,221
October p	1,540	−144	−50	1,346
November p	1,512	−141	−65	1,306
June-August	1,318	−115	−62	1,140
Sept-Nov p	1,493	−135	−67	1,291

§ Components and totals are rounded independently.
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates (see Note 1(i)).
‡ Including adjustments for arrivals of and payments for United States military aircraft, etc. up to the end of 1972.

million and the value of imports was £1,306 million. The figures for October have been revised, mainly to take account of previously unrecorded imports arriving at London Airport—see Section 4. The October deficit on visible trade is now shown to have been £357 million seasonally adjusted, the revised figure for exports being £989 million and for imports £1,346 million.

In the three months ended November, the average monthly deficit on visible trade was £268 million compared with £171 million a month in the previous three months. Although there was an improvement in the terms of trade between September and October (the latest month for which information is available), the three months August to October as a whole showed a fall compared to the previous three months. Between these periods the import unit value index increased by 12 per cent while the rise in the export unit value index was 4 per cent.



(b) Exports. The value of exports in November was £1,036 million seasonally adjusted, on a balance of payments basis.

In the three months September to November, exports averaged £1,023 million per month, nearly 6 per cent higher than in the previous three months. Between these two periods deliveries to

(continued on next page)

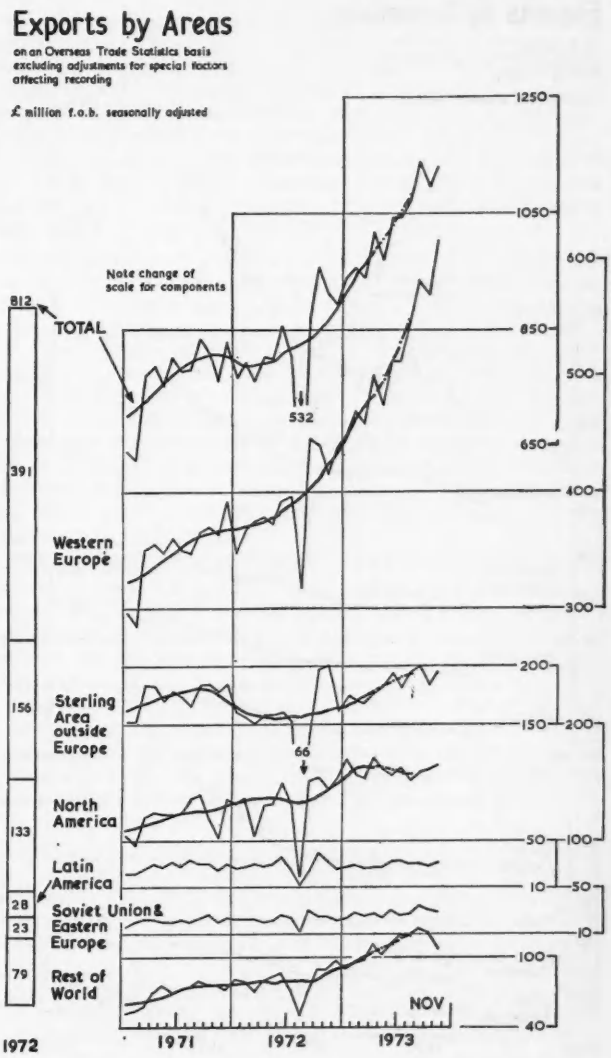


TABLE 4. Recorded values
Overseas trade statistics basis

£ million per month

		Exports fob ††	Imports cif ‡
1971	1st quarter	673.4	811.3
	2nd quarter	794.9	829.3
	3rd quarter	767.4	790.0
	4th quarter	822.9	847.3
1972	1st quarter	770.7	905.7
	2nd quarter	843.9	910.6
	3rd quarter	683.3	850.0
	4th quarter	950.7	1,052.1
1973	1st quarter	942.6	1,189.6
	2nd quarter	1,024.9	1,240.8
	3rd quarter	1,018.7	1,313.2
	September	960.4	1,299.4
	October r	1,193.7	1,668.5
	November p	1,236.2	1,561.6

†† No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports (see Note 1(e)).
‡ Including arrivals of US military aircraft up to the end of 1972.
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates.

TABLE 5. EXPORTS: AREAS¶
Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob per month

		Total	Sterling area outside Europe	Western Europe inc. Irish Republic*			North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of world
				Total*	EEC*	EFTA*				
1972		812	156	391	245	112	133	28	23	79
	4th qtr.	921	187	431	269	124	151	33	24	93
1973	1st qtr.	945	170	460	293	132	161	29	26	95
	2nd qtr.	1,010	184	495	319	136	163	29	27	108
	3rd qtr.	1,085	191	547	355	149	157	31	29	122
	Sept	1,136	201	582	371	167	158	31	34	124
	Oct	1,094	183	570	351	175	161	28	30	120
	Nov p	1,132	195	617	401	173	163	30	27	106
June-August		1,053	189	524	343	139	157	32	28	117
Sept-Nov p		1,120	193	590	375	172	161	30	30	117

¶ See Note 1(b).
p Provisional estimates.
* See Note 1(g).

UK TRADE
continued

Western Europe increased by 13 per cent (with exports to the EEC rising by 9 per cent) and those to the sterling area outside Europe rose by 2 per cent. In the same period exports to North America increased by 3 per cent while those to all other markets in aggregate were unchanged.

Exports of manufactured goods were 6 per cent higher in September/November compared with June/August. Shipments of machinery and transport equipment increased by 4 per cent between the two periods, with exports of road motor vehicles rising by 7 per cent while deliveries of machinery were unchanged between the periods. Exports of chemicals grew strongly, by 8 per cent while shipments of textiles fell by 2 per cent. Exports of non-manufactures increased by 14 per cent.

(c) Imports. The value of imports in November was £1,306 million, seasonally adjusted on a balance of payments basis.

In the three monthly period ended November, imports averaged £1,291 million a month, 13 per cent higher than in the previous three months. Between these periods imports of industrial materials increased by 15 per cent and within this broad category there was a strong rise of 19 per cent in imports of chemicals. There was a growth of 8 per cent in the value of imports of food, beverages and tobacco and arrivals of fuel, which have been high in recent months, increased by 12 per cent. Deliveries of finished manufactured goods also increased by 12 per cent between June/August and September/November with imports of machinery rising by 9 per cent and of road motor vehicles falling by nearly 2 per cent.

Among the major sources of our imports, arrivals from Western Europe increased by 15 per cent in the latest three months compared with the preceding three months, with imports from the EEC rising by 10 per cent. Imports from the sterling area outside Europe increased strongly, by nearly 18 per cent while shipments from North America rose by 10 per cent. For the rest of the world in aggregate the increase in imports between June/August and September/November was 4 per cent.

Revisions to figures

Industrial action from October 15 until the end of the month by Post Office staff at London (Heathrow) Airport prevented the running of the computer on which the bulk of import documents are normally processed under the London Airport Cargo Electronic Data Processing Scheme (LACES). It is now known that the value of imports for which statistics were not compiled in October amounted to £57 million on a seasonally adjusted basis. These have been included in the October figures for imports in this article. The figures for exports and imports in October and for the previous three months have also been revised, as is normal practice, in the light of later information mainly relating to the balance of payments adjustments—see Note (a).

As a result of the revisions, all the data for October and November contained in this article are presented so as to remove the distortion arising from the interruption to statistical processing in October. The figures of imports differ from the data contained in the October edition of *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom* published on November 28, 1973, in which the omitted imports were not included but are being carried over into the November edition due for publication on December 31, 1973.

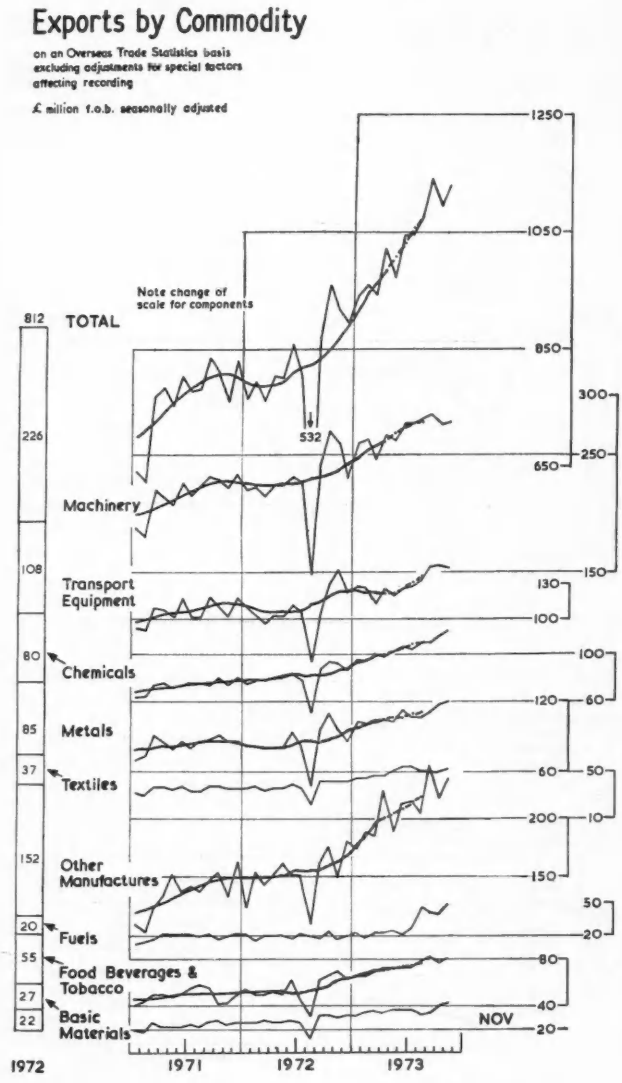


TABLE 6. EXPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

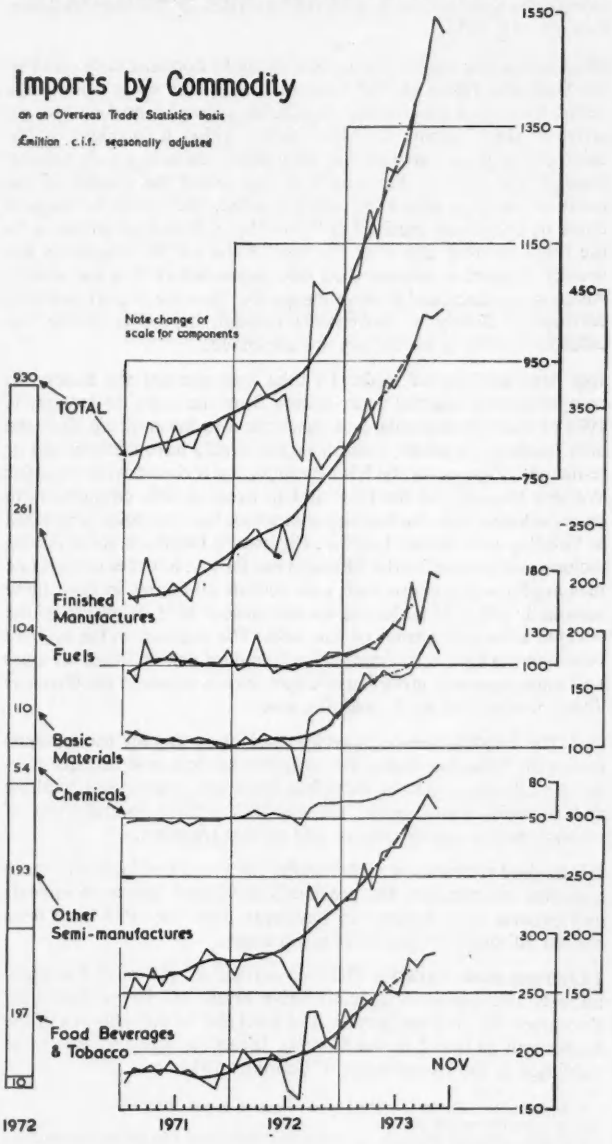
Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob per month

					Manufactures									
						Machinery and transport equipment								
		Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures	Miscellaneous
1972		812	55	27	20	688	335	226	76	32	80	85	37	152	22
	4th quarter	921	67	31	21	786	384	254	94	37	91	97	42	169	22
1973	1st quarter	945	68	34	21	801	377	256	88	33	96	102	45	182	22
	2nd quarter	1,010	72	36	22	857	393	269	90	33	102	106	50	208	25
	3rd quarter	1,085	77	34	37	903	416	281	92	43	107	107	51	221	27
	September	1,136	82	34	41	945	431	285	97	50	109	110	50	244	28
	October	1,094	75	40	37	928	421	276	95	47	117	119	50	216	27
	November p	1,132	80	42	46	944	417	278	99	44	120	120	52	233	30
	June-August	1,053	74	35	30	883	407	278	90	41	107	108	52	210	26
	Sept-Nov p	1,120	79	39	41	939	423	280	97	47	115	116	51	231	29

¶ See Note 1(b).
p Provisional estimates.

Notes

1(a) Trade figures on a balance of payments basis. The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a balance of payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly Overseas Trade Statistics. These adjustments are summarised in Tables 2 and 3 of this article. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring in items not in the Trade Statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to UK owners) or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). The adjustment of imports to a balance of payments basis excludes the values of deliveries of US military aircraft (including spares and some missiles) but includes the payments for those imports which are mainly being financed by a special US Exim Bank credit. (The values involved are now small.) All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual 'Pink Book', *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1973* (Table 6 and pp. 62-66) and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated November 4, 1970.



Since firm figures for the adjustments do not become available as quickly as the recorded trade statistics, the figures for imports and exports on a balance of payments basis in the latest months are at this stage preliminary estimates and liable to revision.

1(b) The adjustments described at Note 1(a) are made only for the monthly totals of exports and imports, and cannot be estimated for the area and commodity analyses of trade. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in Tables 5 to 8 are available only on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis and correspond with the totals given in the first columns of Tables 2 and 3. Whereas comment on total trade relates to total exports and imports on a balance of payments basis, analyses of the area and commodity patterns of trade in this article are based on the figures on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis in Tables 5 to 8. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.

1(c) Visible balance. The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in Note 1(a) above. Since, as noted above, the import and export figures for the most recent months are provisional, it follows that the monthly visible balances for these months are also provisonal and liable to revision.

The monthly figures for the visible balance are published only on a seasonally adjusted basis. Since the balance is the difference of two large and variable figures, it is itself liable to fluctuation and undue significance should not be attached to a single month's figure; it is more useful to consider the average balance over three or more months.

1(d) Trends. Even after allowing for seasonal influences, the sequence of monthly figures is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. While it is possible to construct elaborate estimates of trend these cannot be applied to the most recent months, and a simple method of giving some guidance on underlying movements in the most recent past is to take averages of three months. These averages, for the month in question and the two preceding months, are given in Table 1A. Although they are still sensitive to irregular movements in the monthly figures and to

(continued on next page)

TABLE 7. IMPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values

£ million cif per month

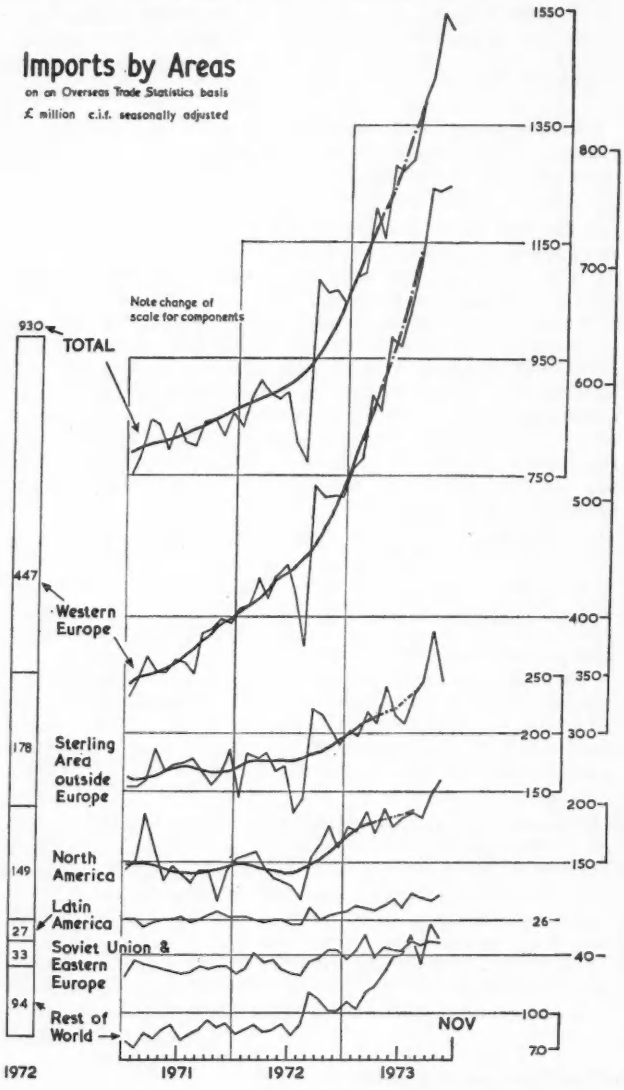
		Industrial materials					Finished manufactures					
								Machinery and transport equipment				
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Other	Miscellaneous
1972	930	197	104	358	110	54	193	261	131	40	16	74	10
4th quarter	1,057	215	108	419	129	62	228	308	151	48	20	90	10
1973 1st quarter	1,134	235	112	450	146	64	240	334	170	50	19	93	10
2nd quarter	1,236	250	127	485	160	68	258	358	186	49	16	107	11
3rd quarter	1,370	267	147	537	168	78	291	405	208	64	24	114	14
September	1,428	273	135	567	180	83	304	429	214	62	34	120	15
October	1,540	282	181	624	195	87	342	428	222	59	22	127	18
November p	1,512	284	177	583	181	94	308	434	222	54	32	125	18
June-August	1,318	260	147	515	161	74	281	385	200	59	18	111	13
Sept-Nov p	1,493	280	164	591	185	88	318	431	219	58	29	124	17

¶ See Note 1(b).
p Provisional estimates.

UK TRADE
continued

special influences, they are markedly less variable than the monthly figures. Apart from occasions when major disturbances distort the flow of trade, the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.

1(e) Recording of exports. The new system for the documentation of exports to ensure their full recording has applied to goods shipped from October 25, 1971 (see *Trade and Industry* August 19, 1971).



Regular assessments of the quality of recording under the new system have shown that, since the beginning of 1972, there has been no need to make adjustments to the export figures for either a shortfall in documentation or a change in the speed of submission of documents.

The new system for recording exports and the methods used to monitor its accuracy are described in an article in *Trade and Industry* February 15, 1973.

1(f) Timing. The figures for exports relate to documents received in the Statistical Office of HM Customs and Excise up to a few days before the end of the calendar month. On average export documents arrive at the Customs Statistical Office within a fortnight of the shipment of goods, so that the documents relate to goods passing through the ports in the month ending about the middle of the calendar month to which they are attributed. The figures for imports relate to documents received at the Customs Statistical Office up to the third working day after the end of the month. Importers are usually required to present their documents before they can obtain customs clearance and remove the goods. Thus the import statistics correspond closely to movements through the ports during the calendar month to which they are attributed.

1(g) Area analyses of trade. To take into account the change in composition of selected areas arising from the entry on January 1, 1973 of the Irish Republic and Denmark into the enlarged EEC the area headings in tables 5 and 8 of this article have been revised or re-defined. Figures for the Irish Republic are included with those for Western Europe and the EEC and to avoid double counting have been excluded from the Sterling area which has now been designated as 'Sterling area outside Europe'. Figures for Denmark are of course included with those for the EEC and not EFTA. In order to facilitate meaningful comparisons with past periods all figures in both these seasonally adjusted tables are on the present 1973 definition of the selected areas and groups of countries. The analyses in the text are based on the figures in these tables. Standard definitions of all areas and some economic grouping of countries are shown in the *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom.*

1(h) The invisible balance (services and other current transactions) covers the following items: Government services and transfer payments; all other services including transport, travel, and banking and financial transactions; net overseas income in the form of interest, profits and dividends; and private transfers.

1(i) Revised estimates of visible trade. As a result of later and more complete information, the previously published figures of imports and exports on a balance of payments basis for 1973 have been revised although the net effect is not large.

2 Overseas trade statistics. Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports with cumulative totals will be published on December 31† (but see section 4 of text) and further analysis of the figures will be found in the *Monthly Digest* for January‡ due to be published in the second week of February 1974.

† *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom*, published by HMSO, price £1.85 (annual subscription £25.05).
‡ *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, published by HMSO, price 63p (annual subscription including Supplement of Definitions and postage, £8.60).

TABLE 8. IMPORTS: AREAS¶ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

	Total	Sterling area outside Europe	Western Europe inc. Irish Republic*			North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World
			Total*	EEC*	EFTA*				
1972	930	178	447	293	134	149	27	33	94
4th quarter	1,057	204	503	326	156	169	29	42	106
1973 1st quarter	1,134	206	552	361	169	184	36	46	111
2nd quarter	1,236	222	614	409	179	183	38	41	134
3rd quarter	1,370	229	708	461	217	190	42	47	153
September	1,428	240	764	475	248	187	43	47	143
October	1,540	287	762	497	228	207	42	52	176
November p	1,512	245	765	501	231	220	46	50	165
June-August	1,318	219	664	445	193	187	42	46	155
Sept-Nov p	1,493	258	764	491	236	205	44	50	161

p Provisional estimates.
¶ See Note 1 (b).
* See Note 1(g).

Office development permits in the third quarter of 1973

THE Department of the Environment reports that the total floor area of office development permits issued in the third quarter of 1973 was 4.9 million sq. ft. compared with 6.2 million sq. ft. in the third quarter of 1972 and a quarterly average of 6.9 million sq. ft. for 1972 as a whole. One hundred and seven permits were issued in the third quarter of 1973, eight fewer than in the corresponding quarter of 1972. As explained in the notes below, since December 1970 the control has operated in the South East Region only.

After deduction of relinquishments of existing offices and of floorspace covered by permits for the continuing use of existing offices included in the total figures, there was a potential addition to office space by way of new building and conversion of non-office premises to office use of 3.4 million sq. ft. in the third quarter of 1973. This compares with 5.3 million sq. ft. for the corresponding quarter of 1972 and a quarterly average of 5.0 million sq. ft. for 1972 as a whole.

Twenty-nine of the 107 permits issued in the third quarter of 1973 were for office development in Central London and covered 1.6 million sq. ft.; 55 covering 2.7 million sq. ft. were for development in the Greater London Council Area; and 89 covering 4.0 million sq. ft. for development in the Metropolitan Region. Eighteen permits for a total floorspace of 0.9 million sq. ft. were issued in the part of the South East Planning Region lying outside the Metropolitan Region.

Tables showing office development permits since 1965 appeared in the March 15, 1973 issue of *Trade and Industry*.

TABLE 1. OFFICE DEVELOPMENT PERMITS—SUB-DIVISIONS OF SOUTH EAST PLANNING REGION

	Central London Area			GLC Area (excluding Central London)			Total GLC Area		
		Thousand sq. ft.			Thousand sq. ft.			Thousand sq. ft.	
	Number	Gross	Relinquished	Number	Gross	Relinquished	Number	Gross	Relinquished
1971 year	198	12,246	4,212	122	6,633	1,185	320	18,879	5,397
1971 1st qtr.	62	3,754	802	44	2,537	350	106	6,291	1,152
2nd qtr.	54	3,523	1,334	35	2,273	457	89	5,796	1,791
3rd qtr.	44	2,651	1,347	24	1,005	153	68	3,656	1,500
4th qtr.	38	2,318	729	19	818	225	57	3,136	954
1972 year	139	10,302	3,788	125	7,299	1,496	264	17,601	5,284
1972 1st qtr.	44	3,364	1,587	20	1,987	340	64	5,351	1,927
2nd qtr.	40	3,229	1,112	49	2,353	605	89	5,582	1,717
3rd qtr.	31	1,939	194	36	1,891	374	67	3,830	568
4th qtr.	24	1,770	895	20	1,068	177	44	2,838	1,072
1973 1st qtr.	36	2,077	401	39	1,560	242	75	3,637	643
2nd qtr.	32	1,565	72	45	2,651	62	77	4,216	134
3rd qtr.	29	1,610	671	26	1,119	148	55	2,729	819

TABLE 1. OFFICE DEVELOPMENT PERMITS—SUB-DIVISIONS OF SOUTH EAST PLANNING REGION *(cont'd)*

	Metropolitan Area (excluding GLC)			Total Metropolitan Area			South East (excluding Metropolitan Area)			Total South East		
		Thousand sq. ft.			Thousand sq. ft.			Thousand sq. ft.			Thousand sq. ft.	
	Number	Gross	Relinquished	Number	Gross	Relinquished	Number	Gross	Relinquished	Number	Gross	Relinquished
1971 year	127	6,884	360	447	25,763	5,757	76	3,198	303	523	28,961	6,060
1971 1st qtr.	26	860	70	132	7,151	1,222	19	744	121	151	7,895	1,343
2nd qtr.	32	1,141	77	121	6,937	1,868	24	790	84	145	7,727	1,952
3rd qtr.	40	2,158	65	108	5,814	1,565	12	437	18	120	6,251	1,583
4th qtr.	29	2,725	148	86	5,861	1,102	21	1,227	80	107	7,088	1,182
1972 year	90	4,729	178	354	22,330	5,462	102	5,239	350	456	27,569	5,812
1972 1st qtr.	22	1,949	50	86	7,300	1,977	31	1,612	99	117	8,912	2,076
2nd qtr.	24	957	64	113	6,539	1,781	34	1,839	130	147	8,378	1,911
3rd qtr.	25	1,225	42	92	5,055	610	23	1,179	61	115	6,234	671
4th qtr.	19	598	22	63	3,436	1,094	14	609	60	77	4,045	1,154
1973 1st qtr.	51	2,260	109	126	5,897	752	23	1,086	99	149	6,983	851
2nd qtr.	29	1,107	63	106	5,323	197	25	1,186	9	131	6,509	206
3rd qtr.	34	1,272	148	89	4,001	967	18	852	37	107	4,853	1,004

NOTES TO TABLES

Commencement of Controls. In the London Metropolitan Region the control began in August 1965, but with retrospective application to November 5, 1964, for some projects, as explained in the first Annual Report by the Board of Trade under the Act; this report was referred to in the Board of Trade Journal of August 5, 1966, page 324. The West Midlands Conurbation was brought within the control from August 14, 1965, while the parts of the South East and West Midlands Planning Regions not already controlled and the whole of East Midlands and East Anglia Planning Regions came under control on July 21, 1966.

Removal of Controls. From February 25, 1969, the East Anglia Planning Region and the predominantly rural areas of the West Midlands and East Midlands Planning Regions were excluded from control. The remaining areas of the West Midlands and East Midlands Planning Regions were excluded from control on December 16, 1970.

Changes in exemption limit. From July 27, 1967, the exemption limit for permits was raised from 3,000 square feet to 10,000 square feet except in the Metropolitan Region. From February 25, 1969, this change was extended to the areas of the Metropolitan Region outside Greater London. The exemption limit in Greater London was raised to 10,000 square feet from December 16, 1970.

Modification of Control. From April 1, 1969, office development permits were in most cases no longer needed for developments within the curtilage of an industrial building for which an industrial development certificate was issued. The figures for the year 1968 included 168 permits of this type, with gross area 2,485,000 square feet (18 per cent of the total area of permits issued) and an area net of relinquishments of 2,103,000 square feet (24 per cent of the net total).

Definitions of Areas. The planning regions correspond to the new standard regions for statistical purposes as defined in the Board of Trade Journal of December 31, 1965, page 1567. Central London is the Greater London Conurbation Centre as defined in the General Register Office Census 1961 County Report: London. The Metropolitan Region, an area of some 40 miles radius from the Centre of London, is as defined in Schedule 2 of the Control of Office and Industrial Development Act, 1965, but from January 1, 1972, for statistical reasons the Outer Metropolitan Sub-division (Rest of Metropolitan Region) and the Outer South-East Sub-division (Rest of South East Planning Region) are as defined in the Regional Abstract of Statistics No. 7; the areas defined under the Act are unchanged.

Area relinquished. Comprises office floor space relinquished for demolition or change of use to non-office uses.

Material prices continued rising in November

THE provisional price index for basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry rose by 2¾ per cent in November, and was 44 per cent higher than 12 months before. Prices of most non-ferrous metals rose in November, copper (12 per cent higher) and zinc (23 per cent higher) the most substantially. The metal increases together with a 2 per cent rise in prices of food materials accounted for about two-thirds of the increase in the overall index. Most of the remainder reflected higher average crude oil prices than in October, some prices having gone up part-way through that month.

Home market prices of manufactured products continued rising strongly in November. However, the increase in the provisional index at 1¼ per cent was a little less than the average of 1½ per cent in September and October.

Notes on Wholesale Price Index Numbers

(1) Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of June 21, 1973.

(2) The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. This is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

(3) Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, DTI, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-222 7877, Ext. 3549 (Engineering), 3509 (Chemicals, Steel, Building Materials, etc.), 3548 (Textiles, Clothing, Timber, Paper, etc.), 5844 (Imported Commodities), 5994. Tables 1 and 2 indices, 3411 all other information.

Materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry (Table 1)

In November, index numbers for the engineering sectors went up the most substantially, mainly reflecting higher prices for metals, both ferrous and non-ferrous. In mechanical engineering the increase was 2½ per cent and in electrical, 4 per cent. The index for the steel industries rose ¾ per cent, and was 11 per cent higher than 12 months before, which was less than the increase in the other sectors. A drop of 2 per cent in the index for the textile industries was attributable to lower wool and cotton prices. The index for the paper industries fell ½ per cent owing to a lower sterling cost for woodpulp. Index numbers for other sectors rose 1½ to 2 per cent in November.

Output of broad sectors of industry: home sales (Table 2)

The steel industries index for November is not yet available, because the effect on this index of higher prices for many steel products from the middle of November has not yet been calculated. Increases in index numbers for other sectors varied widely from ½ per cent to 2½ per cent in November. Compared with 12 months before, increases in output prices have exceeded 20 per cent in three sectors—food manufacturing, the timber and textiles industries. The index for the paper industries rose 12 per cent in the same period and the index for clothing and footwear 9 per cent. The increase in the index for the engineering and allied industries was 9 per cent, and within this sector, the prices of products of the mechanical engineering industries rose 9 per cent and of electrical engineering 8 per cent.

There was a much smaller increase, 4 per cent, in the index for the chemicals and allied industries.

TABLE 1. PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF MATERIALS PURCHASED **1970 = 100**

1968 SIC		1972		1973			1972	1973							
		3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	Nov.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct. p	Nov. p
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry														
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	109.4	115.6	126.0	133.4	150.5	115.3	130.5	132.4	137.3	145.1	152.4	154.1	161.3	165.9
	Basic materials	108.7	115.6	126.9	134.8	153.3	115.2	131.7	133.8	139.0	147.4	155.3	157.1	165.0	169.9
	ø Fuel	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	114.3	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	108.4	113.5	122.4	129.4	144.4	113.6	127.7	128.5	132.1	140.5	145.0	147.8	156.3	161.0
	Basic materials other than fuel	107.8	113.7	124.0	132.1 r	149.0	113.8	130.0	131.0	135.3	144.6	149.7	152.9	162.7	168.2
	Materials and fuels purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	112.1	119.6	130.5	138.4	155.9	118.6	133.7	137.5	143.9	149.1	159.5	158.9	163.1	166.4
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	113.0	116.1	119.5	124.7	138.1	116.2	121.6	124.6	127.8	134.5	139.6	140.1	144.4	146.8
311 to 312	Steel industries	115.1	117.1	118.1	122.0	127.7	117.3	119.9	122.6	123.4	126.9	127.7	128.4	129.3	130.3
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	113.9	115.2	116.9	122.3	128.6	115.4	118.5	123.3	125.2	127.4	128.8	129.6	131.3	134.6
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	105.3	107.1	112.1	119.3	130.8	107.2	116.9	119.0	122.1	128.6	132.1	131.8	134.8	140.1
361	Electrical machinery industry	109.7	111.1	113.8	119.8	128.1	111.3	116.4	120.2	122.9	126.4	128.6	129.4	131.4	135.1
Order XIII	Textile industries	118.5	134.2	156.0	158.3	169.9	133.0	157.0	156.6	161.3	164.6	170.8	174.3	173.1	169.4
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	118.4	125.5	129.8	134.3	141.0	126.3	132.1	134.4	136.5	138.6	141.3	143.0	146.0	149.2
Order XVII	Timber industries	115.6	121.0	130.3	149.8	176.3	121.3	141.4	150.4	157.4	169.8	175.0	184.0	190.2	192.6
481 to 484	Paper industries	109.8	112.8	116.0	116.5	130.1	113.3	116.7	116.3	116.5	128.0	129.9	132.3	133.4	132.8
Order XX	Construction materials	117.4	121.0	124.5	131.0	141.0	121.6	128.0	131.1	133.9	138.7	141.0	143.3	144.8	147.2
Part of Order XX	House building materials	119.6	123.8	128.2	135.3	146.7	124.4	132.4	135.4	138.3	144.3	146.5	149.3	150.8	152.9

ø Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity. Crude oil and coal for carbonising are included in basic materials. r revised.

TABLE 2. PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF OUTPUT (HOME SALES)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1972		1973			1972	1973							
		3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	Nov.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct. p	Nov. p
Orders III to XIX	Output of Manufactured Products†	115.6	118.0	119.5	120.1	124.2	118.3	118.8	120.1	121.3	122.7	124.1	125.8	127.9	129.5
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries†	117.7	120.4	121.4	123.5	127.3	120.7	122.1	123.6	124.9	126.0	127.2	128.8	131.0	132.8
	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries	114.8	117.6	122.4	126.9	135.8	117.6	125.4	126.5	128.9	132.1	135.9	139.3	142.9	145.2
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries†	114.2	116.5	117.0	117.1	119.2	116.6	116.9	117.1	117.2	118.3	119.4	120.1	120.7	121.7
311 and 312	Steel industries	116.2	116.5	116.6	124.1	128.6	116.6	117.2	126.9	128.2	128.3	128.6	128.8	129.8	..
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries†	117.0	119.4	120.2	122.1	125.7	119.9	120.8	122.0	123.4	124.3	125.4	127.4	129.3	130.9
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	118.9	121.3	121.7	123.9	127.3	121.5	122.3	123.9	125.5	126.3	127.2	128.4	129.7	132.8
Order IX	Electrical engineering	114.1	115.1	115.7	117.2	120.6	115.1	116.4	116.9	118.3	119.0	120.1	122.5	123.9	124.7
Order XIII	Textile industries	112.9	118.1	122.3	127.7	134.5	118.7	125.7	127.2	130.1	132.3	134.6	136.6	140.0	143.6
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	114.1	116.9	118.1	119.9	122.9	117.0	118.9	120.1	120.8	121.4	122.5	124.8	125.9	127.2
Order XVII	Timber industries	120.8	127.2	128.8	136.3	145.7	128.0	132.1	137.4	139.4	142.8	145.3	148.8	151.0	154.5
481 to 484	Paper industries	114.6	116.8	117.8	119.7	125.2	116.9	118.4	119.7	121.1	123.1	125.2	127.3	130.5	131.2
Order XX	New construction‡	124	134	139	144 p					144 p					

‡ Index of building costs relate to average for the quarter. (*Department of the Environment*)

† Reductions in the VAT-exclusive price of alcoholic liquor, tobacco and cigarettes, matches and mechanical lighters took place in April. These reductions resulted from lower revenue duties designed to offset additional tax revenue from VAT. With unchanged prices in April for these products, index numbers for months from April onwards would have been higher by the following:

All Manufactured Products: 1.7 points
Chemicals and Allied industries: 0.2 points
Other index numbers marked † less than 0.05 points

(*continued on next page*)

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
continued

TABLE 3(a). COMMODITIES PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM 1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1972 Oct.	1973 July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. p
101	Coal	131.3	135.6	135.6	135.6	138.8
102/1	Coated limestone roadstone	124.8	129.5	129.6	129.8	130.7
103	Sand and gravel—ex-pit or works	120.1	123.3	124.9	124.9	124.9
231	Beer†	111.3	93.8	93.7	93.7	93.7
240	Tobacco†	102.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7
262	Motor spirit. Two star (including duty)	108.2	111.5	111.5	111.5	114.4
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	132.2	133.7	133.7	133.7	135.0
	Derv fuel (including duty)	107.2	108.9	108.9	108.9	111.8
263	Lubricating oil and greases	121.3	137.5	137.5	137.5	138.5
271	General chemicals	111.2	114.1	115.4	116.0	116.9
272	Pharmaceutical preparations	111.1	111.6	112.9	113.7	114.0
273	Toilet preparations	121.6	124.2	124.1 r	125.8	125.8
274	Paint	124.2	126.2	126.9	128.0	129.2
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	104.1	105.4	106.1	106.6	107.1
311/2	Steel sheets—other than stainless and electrical sheets	116.5	132.0	132.1	132.1	132.1
	Tinplate	118.5	131.4	131.4	131.4	131.4
	Finished steel	115.3	127.6	127.9	128.0	129.9
	Steel sheet piling	119.4	132.5	132.6	132.6	132.6
	Heavy bars and sections	119.0	132.0	132.1	132.1	132.1
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	117.7	132.0	132.0	132.0	135.9
312	Steel tubes—other than electric conduit tubes	121.7	130.2	130.9	132.4	132.4
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	122.4	132.2	133.0	133.9	134.7
313/4	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	119.7	124.8	127.5	131.8	131.8
321	Aluminium: Rolled	110.4	116.4	117.6	117.6	121.0
	Extruded and drawn aluminium products—other than wire	112.6	118.3	119.3	119.3	120.7
	Aluminium: Castings	110.6	122.0	122.9	123.9	125.3
	Aluminium: Forgings	111.4	111.4	111.4	116.4	116.9
322	Brass ingots	78.8	122.4	127.8	125.1	128.6
331	Agricultural machinery	123.7	129.6	130.9	136.1	137.6
333	Pumps, valves, compressors, fluid power equipment	120.4	125.8	126.7	127.3	128.3
336	Construction and earth moving equipment	122.3	128.2	129.9	131.2	132.0
368	Domestic electrical appliances	114.6	115.2	115.5	116.9	117.3
390	Engineers' cutting tools	112.4	116.6	118.2	119.7	121.0
	Engineers' cutting tools: non-diamond	113.6	116.7	118.5	119.6	120.9
	Engineers' cutting tools: diamond	107.4	116.4	116.4	116.4	116.4
	Hacksaw blades	115.4	115.4	115.4	125.7	128.6
391	Hand tools and implements	125.0	127.8	129.1	132.6	132.8
392	Cutlery and tableware	119.0	125.6	126.0	127.4	128.1
411	Man-made fibres production	104.8	106.3	107.2	107.1	107.3
412, 414/5 and 415	All spun man-made fibres, yarns	115.9	125.8	127.8	131.8	132.7
412	Cotton yarns, cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns and mixtures of both	116.3	138.6	153.3	165.2	171.5
413/1	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	120.8	137.0	143.5	151.5	157.3
413/5	Man-made fibres fabrics in the loomstate	118.7	132.6	133.9	135.7	148.1
414/2	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	150.5	193.4	195.9	194.8	191.7
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	107.7	116.9	117.9	118.5	120.5
419	Carpets and rugs	114.5	132.5	132.7	132.8	133.1
431/1	Leather for footwear	158.2	158.2	158.2	159.5	156.7
441/449	Made-up clothing	114.3	118.4 r	119.0 r	121.9	123.1
450	Footwear—including rubber footwear	121.4	129.7	131.6	132.7	133.7
461/1	Refractory goods, including bricks	121.6	125.5	127.0	127.0	127.7
461/2	Non-refractory goods, including building bricks	130.7	137.1	137.2	137.3	137.6
	Engineering bricks—*delivered*	147.0	158.6	158.6	158.6	158.6
464	Cement—*delivered*	127.4	127.4	127.4	127.4	127.4
471/1	Hardwood—home grown	122.8	162.9	170.0	188.8	192.8
471/2	Building joinery	136.6	162.9	165.5	170.9	171.6
472	Domestic furniture	122.7	130.8	132.7	133.0	134.6
473	Bedding, etc.	123.3	132.4	133.2	137.6	139.4
481	Paper and board	112.3	122.0	124.3	125.2	127.4
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fireboard packing cases	116.4	122.5	124.8	125.5	130.1
483	Manufactured stationery	122.2	126.5	128.3	131.8	134.4
484/1	Wallpaperø	118.5	126.4 r	126.4 r	126.8	130.0
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	116.7	118.4	120.3	120.6	121.3
492	Linoleum and felt base	114.3	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6

† Reductions in the VAT-exclusive price of beer and tobacco took place in April. This reduction resulted from lower revenue duties designed to offset additional tax revenue from VAT*

ø Revised figures	Jan. 73	Feb. 73	Mar. 73	Apr. 73	May 73	Jun. 73
	125.6	125.6	125.6	125.6	126.1	126.4

r = revised.

TABLE 3(b). COMMODITIES WHOLLY OR MAINLY IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM 1970 = 100

	1972 Nov.	1973 Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Hides and skins	255.0	220.3	205.7	198.9	201.4 p
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	89.9	97.7	97.7	100.3	106.5
Copper‡	72.5	143.6	135.3	144.0	161.1
Lead‡	99.5	139.7	144.8	153.0	160.9
Nickel refined delivered§	117.7	111.2	114.0	116.8	116.3
Tin, ingot min. 99.75%‡	102.9	132.4	135.1	144.6	153.5
Zinc‡	130.7	300.5	326.3	388.2	551.7
Imported zinc§	126.2	171.9	179.0	195.4	209.6
Natural rubber	99.6	193.8	179.9	173.3	191.7
Sulphur, crude, cif (for acid making)	89.0	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	124.0	246.6	288.2	287.7	269.9
Wool, raw	211.3	326.7	319.0	305.5	290.4 p
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	136.0	212.9	226.6	230.6 p	232.3 p
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	130.1	183.9	193.9	200.0	205.5
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	119.5	220.6	236.2	247.1	249.7
Woodpulp, imported	109.5	135.1	138.5	137.9	135.7

‡ LME settlement price. § Producer's price.

TABLE 4(a). SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF COMMODITIES PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM 1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1973 June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. p
102	Stone and slate quarrying and mining	121.0	122.0	122.4	122.7	123.3
	Stone quarrying and mining	121.4	121.4	121.8	122.1	122.7
	Granite and other chippings, aggregates and roadstones	116.8	117.3	118.7	118.8	118.9
	Granite and other chippings	117.7	118.4	120.3	120.5	120.8
	Coated granite and whinstone roadstone	123.5	124.4	124.7	124.8	125.2
	Uncoated limestone roadstone and aggregates	120.0	120.6	120.7	121.8	122.0
	Uncoated limestone roadstone (excluding aggregates)	118.1	118.3	118.3	120.5	120.5
	Industrial ground limestone	115.9	117.6	118.3	118.3	119.6
	Aggregates for concrete	121.3	122.2	121.4	121.4	121.5
	Granite and limestone roadstone	120.5	121.2	122.0	122.4	122.7
	Slates	141.9	141.9	141.9	141.9	141.9
103	Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	118.9	120.6	122.0	122.0	122.0
	China clay	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9
	Sand and gravel—delivered	111.3	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.3
109	Salt	121.2	121.2	123.1	123.1	124.9
211	Flour	126.6	128.6	128.6	128.9	138.6
216	Sugar—refined	125.3	137.3	137.3	137.3	137.3
217	Chocolate and sugar confectionery	116.1	119.0	120.9	121.7	126.1
221	Vegetable and animal oils and fats	145.1	172.3	192.1	169.9	168.8
240	Cigarettes	91.7	9.17	91.7	91.7	91.7
	Pipe tobacco	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4
262	Paraffin wax, fully refined*	141.2	141.2	141.2	141.2	141.2
271/1	Inorganic chemicals	115.6	116.3	117.9	117.9	118.4
	Caustic soda, soda ash and other sodium compounds	124.2	124.2	124.6	125.0	126.0
	Caustic soda	121.1	121.2	121.2	121.6	123.0
	Soda ash	127.4	127.4	127.4	127.9	129.4
	Other sodium compounds	123.7	123.9	125.3	125.4	125.5
	Inorganic chemicals other than sodium and sodium compounds	112.9	113.8	115.8	115.6	116.0
	Inorganic acids (other than sulphuric)	119.2	119.3	121.8	121.8	121.8
	Blacks, carbon and mineral	115.2	115.2	115.2	115.2	115.2
	Phosphorous and phosphorous compounds	134.2	134.7	151.0	151.0	151.0
271/2	Organic chemicals	111.9	112.2	113.6	114.6	115.6
	Alcohols	106.4	106.8	107.2	107.4	107.8
	Hydrocarbons derivatives	113.9	113.9	113.9	113.9	114.0
	Phenols and their salts	100.7	100.7	100.7	102.0	104.2
	Nitrogen-function organic compounds	103.5	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7
	Miscellaneous organic chemicals	101.2	101.5	101.9	103.5	103.9
271/3	Plasticisers	101.3	101.4	104.2	106.5	110.3
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals	108.4	113.4	116.1	116.9	118.7
	Anti-infective agents	104.7	105.4	105.2	107.1	108.4
	Antibiotic preparations	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2
	Hormone preparations	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
	Preparations affecting metabolism and nutrition	110.9	113.7	115.7	116.0	116.3
	Preparations affecting the nervous system	109.4	109.6	110.0	111.2	111.1
	Analgesics	119.2	119.6	119.6	121.2	121.2
	Aspirin and compounds	125.7	125.9	125.9	128.0	128.0
	Other analgesics	106.1	106.8	106.8	107.5	107.6
	Anti-depressives	106.6	106.6	110.2	110.2	110.2
	Preparations acting on the cardiovascular system	102.3	102.5	102.7	102.7	102.7
	Preparations acting on the alimentary system	119.6	119.6	122.9	123.8	123.8
	Laxatives	124.1	124.1	132.5	135.0	135.0
	Preparations acting on the respiratory system	122.3	123.1	124.3	124.5	124.5
273	Soapless shampoos	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5
	Dental preparations	121.3	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.7
	Preparations especially for men	125.9	126.4	127.0	127.9	127.9
	Make-up	130.5	131.4	132.4	135.2	135.2
	Face powders	129.6	133.1	136.1	142.8	142.8
	Lipsticks	137.9	138.7	138.7	140.9	141.1
	Manicure preparations	130.2	130.2	130.8	137.3	137.3
	Other make-ups	128.1	128.3	128.9	129.2	129.2
	Treatment creams	121.7	122.4	125.0	125.9	125.9
	Face creams	120.0	120.0	121.0	123.1	123.1
	Face and skin lotions	125.1	125.8	130.1	130.1	130.1
	Talcum, baby and other dusting powders	124.6	126.3	128.5	128.6	128.8
274	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous air-drying primers, surfacers and sealers	126.5	126.5	127.5	128.1	128.1
	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous air-drying undercoats	129.2	129.2	129.3	129.3	129.3
	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous varnishes and lacquers	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4
	Oil and/or synthetic-based, non-aqueous air-drying finishes	127.6	127.6	127.9	128.0	128.0
	Emulsion paints	125.6	125.6	126.5	127.0	127.0
275	Soaps, detergents, candles and glycerine	119.1	126.1	129.7	129.8	131.1
	Glycerine	115.2	115.2	115.2	115.2	115.2
	Soap (excluding scouring powders)	125.7	129.9	132.4	132.5	133.9
	Toilet and shaving soap	130.5	135.9	139.6	139.8	140.5
	Soap flakes, chips, powders	121.5	124.9	126.2	126.2	128.4
	Soapless detergents	111.3	113.3	114.0	114.1	115.2
	Soapless detergents; pastes and other forms (excluding powders)	113.6	115.9	115.9	115.9	116.5
	Oleine, stearine etc.	123.3	162.0	181.7	182.4	184.8
276	Synthetic resins, plastics materials and synthetic rubber	104.2	105.8	106.4	107.5	108.0
	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	103.6	105.4	106.1	106.6	107.1
	Laminated materials	121.7	129.6	129.6	133.8	134.8
	Phenolic and cresylic plastics—resins	112.6	113.6	115.8	116.4	117.2
	Phenolic and cresylic plastics—moulding powders	105.9	107.1	107.5	107.5	107.5
	Polystyrene and styrene copolymers—moulding powders	104.8	104.8	107.7	108.4	111.0
	Amino-plastics—solid and liquid resins	116.4	116.4	116.6	116.7	116.7
	Polyolefin—moulding materials	97.1	98.6	98.7	100.4	101.0

(continued on next page)

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
continued

TABLE 4(a).—*continued*

1968 SIC		1973 June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. p
	Polyvinyl chlorides	103.0	103.1	104.6	105.2	105.4
	PVC—moulding materials	101.3	101.5	101.4	101.8	102.1
	Transparent cellulose film	122.3	122.3	122.3	122.3	122.3
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	122.5	123.2	123.6	124.3	125.1
	Pigments	124.3	125.3	126.0	127.2	128.5
	Inorganic pigments and earth colours	121.3	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1
	Titanium dioxide	120.9	120.9	121.5	122.4	123.0
	White lead, dry*	123.8	132.4	133.4	133.2	128.3
279	Other chemical industries	118.3	119.8	121.4	122.0	122.8
	Principal products of the polishes industries	119.4	120.6	121.0	121.0	121.3
	Polishes mainly for domestic use	118.1	118.1	118.6	118.6	118.6
	Adhesives	119.1	120.2	121.8	123.8	126.1
	Explosives, fireworks etc.	130.4	131.9	134.7	134.7	134.7
	Formulated pesticides	111.7	111.8	114.6	114.7	116.7
	Surgical and medical dressings	122.0	123.1	125.1	128.9	130.5
	Sanitary towels	120.1	120.2	121.7	122.6	124.5
	Photographic paper and film and photochemical materials	113.4	114.4	115.1	114.4	114.9
	Sensitised paper, cloth etc.	114.4	115.7	116.4	115.4	116.2
311	Steel sheets	128.4	128.4	128.5	128.5	128.5
	Electrical steel sheets	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5
	Stainless steel sheets	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3
	Semi-finished steels	130.1	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2
	Semi-finished steel for alloy and stainless products (except sheets and tubes)	112.6	112.6	112.7	112.7	112.7
	Semi-finished steel for drop forgings and stampings	125.0	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1
	Semi-finished steel for tubes	137.0	137.0	137.1	137.1	137.1
	Semi-finished steel for forgings (other than drop forgings)	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.7	123.7
	Steel wire rods	127.2	127.2	127.3	127.3	130.5
	Heavy steel rails and fishplates	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.6
	Steel plates, non-alloy	134.6	134.6	134.7	134.7	134.7
	Hot rolled steel strip	143.3	143.3	143.4	143.4	143.4
	Bright steel bars, non-alloy	123.6	123.6	123.6	123.6	127.4
	Cold rolled steel strip, non-alloy	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1
	Alloy steel bars and rods, black (excluding stainless)	115.4	115.4	115.4	115.4	119.6
	Alloy steel bars, bright (excluding stainless)	114.5	114.5	114.5	114.5	114.5
	Finished stainless steels	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	100.0
	High speed, tool and magnet steel	111.3	111.3	111.3	111.3	119.2
	Steel castings	126.7	126.7	126.7	126.7	126.7
	Carbon steel castings	127.3	127.3	127.3	127.3	127.3
	Alloy steel castings, stainless and heat-resisting	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1
	Other alloy steel castings	132.1	132.1	132.1	132.1	132.1
	Forgings (other than drop forgings)	127.2	129.1	129.3	129.3	130.6
312	Steel tubes and fittings	129.9	130.3	131.0	132.4	132.4
	Non-alloy steel tubes, hot finished	131.9	131.9	132.9	135.0	135.0
	Electric conduit tubes	144.3	147.1	147.1	147.1	147.1
	Pipe fittings	121.0	123.6	125.1	127.1	127.1
313	Iron castings etc.	132.0	133.0	133.7	134.5	135.2
	Automobile iron castings	126.3	126.9	129.0	129.4	129.4
	Engineers' castings (other than automobile castings)	134.9	135.1	135.3	135.7	137.0
	Malleable iron castings	131.1	132.4	132.1	132.1	132.9
	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	124.7	124.8	127.5	131.8	131.8
	Cast iron stoves and grates etc.	135.6	145.5	145.6	145.6	146.2
	Building and domestic castings (excluding malleable)	133.8	139.0	139.5	140.3	141.7
321	Aluminium plates, sheets and strip	113.4	116.8	118.1	118.1	121.4
	Aluminium blanks, circles, discs and slugs	110.7	113.6	114.7	114.7	118.6
322	Copper sheet and strip	119.6	136.2	141.3	137.1	141.3
	Wrought brass	123.8	136.7	145.8	143.2	146.6
	Brass ingots	111.3	122.4	127.8	125.1	128.6
	Brass strip and sheet (and yellow metal condenser plates)	124.7	135.2	147.2	144.0	150.8
	Copper scrap No. 1 bright wire*	108.3	118.8	128.5	120.5	125.6
323	Magnesium ingots, electrolyte min. 99.8%*	100.2	110.4	113.8	113.8	117.2
	Titanium (alloy billets)	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2
	Silicon min. 98% pure*	113.9	131.1	131.1	131.1	163.5
	Zinc sheets, 1-17 mm basis*	163.8	176.9	183.5	200.2	211.0
	Bismuth§	57.1	78.9	81.3	86.4	89.9
	Cobalt metal, delivered UK*	129.6	129.6	137.8	143.1	143.1
	Lead sheet and lead pipe	125.8	134.2	133.7	135.7	134.3
337/2	Cranes	121.8	123.4	124.5	125.9	126.4
339/6	Portable power tools	118.7	118.8	119.9	119.9	120.3
353/1	Dental goods	114.2	114.9	115.8	115.8	117.2
	Artificial teeth	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8
	Dental equipment	119.2	119.2	119.9	119.9	119.9
	Dental instruments	113.0	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.5
	Dental materials	109.9	111.2	112.4	112.3	115.1
354/2	Spectrophotometers	117.3	117.9	117.9	117.9	118.6
365	Broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment	109.6	109.8	109.8	109.7	110.0
	Gramophone records and pre-recorded tapes	125.0	125.0	124.9	124.9	125.6
	Other broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment	107.9	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.3
	Domestic television receivers, colour†	102.4	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0
	Domestic television receivers, monochrome†	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.7	110.0
	Domestic television receivers†	108.0	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.4
	Domestic radio receivers and car radios	108.8	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.7
	Radiograms	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.7
	Record players and tape recorders	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.7	105.1
368/1	Domestic electrical cooking appliances	120.6	120.6	120.6	124.6	125.0
	Electric cookers	122.7	122.7	122.7	128.1	128.1
	Electric kettles	115.3	115.4	115.4	115.4	118.9

TABLE 4(a).—*continued*

1968 SIC		1973 June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. p
368/3	Domestic electrical heating appliances	114.8	115.4	115.7	117.4	118.7
	Electric fires	115.4	115.4	115.4	117.5	118.4
	Water heaters, wash boilers etc.	124.2	126.5	126.6	126.6	133.0
	Electric storage heaters and other space heating apparatus	112.4	113.2	113.5	116.1	116.1
368/4	Electric vacuum cleaners and polishers	113.9	117.9	119.2	119.2	119.4
368/6	Domestic refrigerators, gas and electric	108.1	108.1	108.9	110.1	110.1
	Domestic electric refrigerators	104.8	104.8	106.0	107.7	107.7
369/5	Installation materials, domestic	117.1	118.6	121.4	122.6	125.6
391	Files and rasps	143.5	150.3	155.9	161.7	162.1
	Handsaws and blades (excluding hacksaws)	127.5	127.8	127.8	137.6	138.2
	Pliers, pincers and nippers	130.4	130.9	133.1	135.7	135.7
	Agricultural, horticultural and other heavy edged tools	125.0	125.6	125.6	129.3	129.3
	Carpenters', builders' and other light edged tools	120.7	122.7	123.5	123.6	123.6
	Spanners and wrenches	129.9	131.0	135.2	135.2	135.2
392	Razors and razor blades	117.9	117.9	117.9	117.9	117.9
	Razor blades	117.8	117.8	117.8	117.8	117.8
	Knives, scissors etc.	131.0	131.4	131.6	132.8	134.9
	Machine knives, guillotine and shear blades	135.7	138.7	139.8	139.8	142.4
	Domestic etc. knives	129.8	129.8	129.8	131.0	132.6
	Scissors and tailors' shears	131.6	131.6	131.6	134.6	139.2
	Spoons and forks	127.7	128.1	129.4	130.5	130.9
	Spoons and forks, silver plated	135.8	135.8	137.9	140.1	140.3
	Spoons and forks, stainless steel	136.5	136.5	136.5	137.8	138.3
393	Bolts, nuts, screws etc.	120.1	122.5	123.8	124.3	126.8
	Nuts and bolts etc.	120.9	124.2	124.2	124.6	128.1
394	Reinforcement wire fabric	112.5	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8
	Copper wire in coils, H.C. wire 3.15 mm*	116.6	136.4	149.6	138.7	148.3
399/1	Metal furniture, office and works equipment	121.4	122.5	124.2	126.4	128.1
	Metal chairs	117.0	117.4	125.8	125.8	126.3
	Metal desks	127.2	127.2	127.2	129.3	129.5
	Metal cabinets	122.4	123.4	124.2	127.2	127.4
	Metal storage cupboards, lockers shelving and racking	132.9	132.9	132.9	133.2	133.2
	Kitchen and bathroom furniture	105.6	108.7	111.7	116.6	122.3
	Catering equipment	116.7	117.4	118.2	118.9	119.4
399/6	Domestic hollow-ware	126.8	131.5	132.1	133.9	134.0
	Domestic hollow-ware, enamelled	133.2	134.4	140.4	140.4	140.4
	Domestic hollow-ware, galvanised	130.6	130.6	130.6	130.6	130.6
	Domestic hollow-ware, aluminium	125.7	133.9	133.9	135.3	135.5
399/7	Industrial hollow-ware	129.2	129.2	129.5	130.3	131.0
	Steel drums	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1
399/8	Slide and zip fasteners of metal	121.3	122.6	122.6	122.6	122.6
399/9	Gas cookers	112.9	112.9	112.4	112.4	112.4
	Gas water heaters and wash-boilers	111.9	111.9	114.1	114.1	116.1
	Gas fires and space heaters	108.6	108.6	108.6	110.4	110.4
399/12	Brass manufactures	130.3	134.6	137.5	143.5	144.4
	Plumbers' brassware	119.9	127.0	132.0	133.8	134.6
	Domestic oil burning appliances	119.8	119.8	120.3	124.8	124.8
	Metal furnishings for doors and windows	120.4	125.3	129.5	131.9	136.3
	Fire extinguishing apparatus (hand operated, chemical)	122.6	122.6	122.6	123.4	123.6
	Sheet metal pressings	116.2	120.7	122.1	124.7	127.7
412	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	122.7	128.8	139.2	148.0	152.8
	Cotton yarns	139.5	151.9	179.1	197.8	209.5
	Cotton-spun man-made fibre yarns	123.6	126.2	128.8	134.6	135.8
	Spun yarns of flax and man-made fibres*	140.8	143.6	144.9	148.2	152.2
413	Weaving of cotton, silk, man-made fibres and linen	131.0	134.7	138.2	142.6	152.1
	Surgical, scrims	133.8	158.5	172.5	192.0	206.2
	Canvas, ducks, awnings	138.6	153.8	181.3	210.6	213.7
	Linings	121.4	123.0	123.2	126.7	139.9
	Dress, shirtings, overalls	137.6	141.2	144.4	145.8	161.7
	Woven linen in the loomstate	131.5	137.9	139.6	141.9	155.3
	Light linen	132.3	134.1	135.2	137.8	153.2
	Heavy linen	129.8	145.8	148.7	150.5	159.9
414	Woollen and worsted	170.9	173.3	176.1	176.3	176.1
	Wool tops*	282.3	284.2	289.2	284.4	267.2
	Worsted spinning	172.3	172.3	177.6	176.9	174.7
	Yarns of man-made fibres spun on the worsted system	123.9	126.0	126.3	126.5	126.4
	Woven worsted fabrics	177.6	178.9	181.7	181.8	182.5
	Wool rags*	213.4	213.2	212.4	212.4	214.3
	Woven woollen fabric	159.9	162.1	166.4	167.8	169.3
	Blankets	158.2	159.0	160.7	161.1	161.1
	Other woven woollen fabrics	160.5	163.2	168.5	170.2	172.2
	Yarns spun on the woollen system	176.9	179.3	181.3	181.9	181.6
	Pressed wool felt	154.8	156.7	156.7	156.7	156.7
416	Rope, twine and net	122.6	125.7	129.7	129.8	145.6
	Cordage, cables, ropes and twines	123.5	126.8	131.0	131.1	148.1
417	Hose	106.2	106.8	107.5	107.7	108.9
	Men's hose	112.6	112.6	116.8	117.4	120.8
	Women's hose	110.9	110.9	110.9	111.2	112.0
	Children's and infants' socks	111.0	117.8	117.8	117.8	121.1
	Children's hose, nylon	110.0	116.8	116.8	116.8	120.4
	Panti hose etc.	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
	Knitted underwear and nightwear‡	125.0	125.2	127.8	130.9	133.8
	Men's knitted underwear‡	123.7	123.8	128.8	131.8	135.0
	Men's knitted underwear, cotton	120.0	120.1	123.3	125.4	129.0
	Women's knitted underwear and nightwear‡	129.0	129.0	130.1	135.0	136.3
	Women's knitted underwear and nightwear, cotton‡	134.9	134.9	134.9	136.2	139.4
	Children's and infants' knitted underwear	120.0	120.7	122.0	122.0	127.6
	Children's knitted underwear, cotton	117.6	117.6	119.0	119.0	125.3
	Knitted outerwear	118.3	121.7	122.0	122.4	125.0

(*continued on next page*)

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
continued

TABLE 4(a).—*continued*

1968 SIC		1973 June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. p
	Women's knitted outerwear	112.9	117.4	117.4	118.1	120.9
	Knitted fabrics	110.7	113.8	115.3	115.3	116.3
	Knitted fabrics, weft	113.6	116.1	119.0	119.0	120.1
419	Carpets	131.0	132.4	132.6	132.6	132.8
	Woven carpets	139.3	141.3	141.3	141.3	141.7
	Axminster carpets	140.0	141.7	141.7	141.7	142.2
	Wilton carpets	137.7	140.3	140.3	140.3	140.5
	Tufted carpets	114.5	114.9	115.3	115.3	115.3
	Rugs	133.4	134.3	138.0	140.5	140.5
421	Narrow fabrics‡	130.2	131.7	132.2	135.4	136.1
	Elastic webs and cords	119.5	120.0	119.4	115.4	115.7
	Non-elastic fabrics‡	137.8	140.0	140.8	148.0	148.0
	Petershams, galloons and ribbons‡	137.8	139.3	141.1	143.4	143.4
422	Made-up textiles‡	140.7	141.6	144.8	149.7	156.5
	Household textiles and handkerchiefs‡	140.0	140.3	143.5	150.7	154.1
	Bed linen, sheets and bedspreads‡	144.4	144.4	147.2	155.8	157.0
	Towels	142.6	143.7	153.9	162.2	177.7
	Quilts, down and other	112.5	112.5	112.5	114.6	116.2
	Canvas sacks and bags and other made-up textiles of canvas	142.3	144.2	147.6	147.6	161.3
	Canvas sacks and bags	145.5	145.5	145.5	145.5	152.0
	Other made-up textiles of canvas	139.4	143.0	149.4	149.4	169.7
429	Asbestos manufactures	110.0	110.0	110.3	110.3	111.9
	Coir, sisal and plastic mats and matting	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	123.8
432	Travel goods, leather	129.3	129.3	129.3	132.3	141.5
441	Weatherproof outerwear	111.9	114.5	118.8	122.8	122.9
442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	120.7	120.8	121.3	129.1	130.2
	Men's and boy's suits	125.4	125.6	125.4	136.0	136.0
	Men's and boy's jackets	118.0	118.0	118.7	125.3	128.0
	Men's and boys' trousers	120.1	120.4	120.9	126.7	127.5
443	Women's and young girls. tailored outerwear	118.9	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.8
	Women's suits, skirts and slacks (excluding jeans)	117.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9
	Young girls' gym tunics, blazers, school and other uniforms	110.1	110.1	110.1	110.9	111.0
444	Overalls and men's and boys' shirts	119.9	120.7	122.2	123.0	124.5
	Heavy overalls, aprons and jeans	126.8	126.8	131.1	133.8	137.6
	Men's and boys' shirts, nightwear etc.	117.2	118.3	118.9	118.9	119.5
	Men's and boys' pyjamas	116.6	119.4	121.2	121.2	123.4
	Men's and boys' shirts	116.7	117.6	118.0	118.0	118.3
	Men's and boys' shirts, woven fabric	121.6	122.8	123.4	123.4	124.1
	Men's and boys' shirts, knitted fabric	112.2	112.8	112.8	112.8	113.0
445	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear etc.	114.6	115.0	115.7	116.0	117.4
	Light outerwear	113.5	114.3	114.6	114.8	116.4
	Women's and girls' dresses and suits of woven fabric	110.2	110.2	110.2	110.2	110.2
	Lingerie	114.9	114.9	116.8	117.7	118.3
	Infants' wear	118.7	118.7	118.7	118.7	120.0
449	Dress industries n.e.s.	117.8	119.9	119.9	120.6	122.6
	Corsets, brassieres and swimwear	118.1	119.5	119.7	120.4	121.3
	Corsets	120.2	121.5	121.5	122.6	123.6
	Brassieres	114.4	116.4	117.1	117.1	117.4
	Swimwear	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.9	122.1
	Gloves	124.4	129.3	129.3	129.3	129.3
	Leather gloves	121.7	129.4	129.4	129.4	129.4
450	Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of leather	130.8	131.4	133.0	134.3	135.5
	Men's boots and shoes with leather uppers	140.4	141.3	141.5	144.6	146.3
	Women's shoes and bootees with leather uppers‡	127.7	128.2	130.4	130.8	131.3
	Boys', girls' and infants' boots and shoes with leather uppers	122.8	123.4	125.7	126.2	128.1
	Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of materials other than leather	120.8	120.8	125.0	126.2	127.4
	Slippers and indoor footwear	129.7	129.7	130.6	130.6	130.6
	Sandals	133.4	133.4	141.3	144.5	146.1
461	Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	130.5	133.4	133.9	134.0	134.5
	Basic bricks	115.7	117.4	119.0	119.0	119.0
	Building bricks and clay partition blocks	138.1	142.7	142.7	142.7	143.2
	Facing bricks, non-fletton—ex-works	143.4	153.1	153.1	153.1	153.1
	Facing bricks, fletton—delivered	121.1	121.1	121.1	121.1	121.1
	Common building bricks, fletton—delivered	129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2
	Common building bricks, non-fletton—ex-works	143.6	147.5	147.4	147.5	149.5
	Common building bricks, non-fletton—delivered	159.7	160.4	160.4	160.4	160.4
	Non-refractory goods (other than bricks)	122.5	122.7	122.9	123.2	123.2
	Roofing tiles—ex-works	148.2	153.8	153.8	153.8	153.8
	Floor quarry tiles	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8
	Building bricks	147.3	150.2	150.2	150.2	150.2
462	Pottery	125.1	126.3	129.2	129.7	129.9
	Vitreous china sanitary ware and pottery tiles	126.0	126.6	127.4	127.4	127.9
	Vitreous china sanitary ware	128.0	129.5	131.3	131.3	131.3
	Pottery tiles	124.4	124.4	124.4	124.4	125.3
	Domestic earthenware	130.5	130.5	134.0	134.0	134.0
463	Glass	122.0	123.4	123.6	124.0	124.1
	Glass (other than containers)	122.3	122.9	123.2	123.9	124.1
	Glass products (other than flat glass and containers)	122.2	123.3	124.0	125.3	125.5
	Scientific and machinery glassware (including tubing and rod)	127.5	129.1	130.7	135.0	135.3
	Illuminating glassware	121.3	124.0	124.9	125.4	125.7
	Domestic glassware	125.4	125.8	125.9	126.6	127.1
	Hand gathered domestic glassware	119.3	123.6	124.9	128.0	128.0
	Flat glass including safety and silvered glass	122.4	122.4	122.4	122.4	122.4
	Glazing sheet and plate glass	116.6	116.6	116.6	116.6	116.6

TABLE 4(a).—*continued*

1968 SIC		1973				
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. p
	Glass containers	121.5	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1
	Glass containers, for the food processing industry	118.9	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1
	Glass containers (other than for food processing industry)	122.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1
469/1	Abrasives	120.2	120.2	120.5	121.7	125.2
	Abrasive papers and cloths	131.1	131.1	132.1	135.6	145.4
469/2	Building materials n.e.s.	125.7	126.7	127.4	127.6	127.7
	Precast concrete products	127.8	127.9	128.3	128.4	128.6
	Precast concrete pipes (delivered)	124.8	124.8	125.3	126.0	126.0
	Sandlime bricks	146.8	146.8	146.8	149.0	149.0
	Precast concrete manholes (delivered)	117.0	117.0	117.4	118.1	118.1
	Plaster board•	117.2	117.2	117.2	117.2	117.2
	Precast concrete flags and kerbs	109.9	110.3	111.4	111.4	111.9
	Lime products	131.0	131.0	131.1	132.5	132.7
	Agricultural lime	121.1	121.4	120.8	121.5	121.4
	Hydrated lime for building and industry	127.2	127.2	127.4	130.0	130.2
	Lump lime for building and industry	136.6	136.7	136.7	136.7	136.8
	Plaster, gypsum	110.1	110.1	114.1	114.1	114.1
	Roofing felt	123.1	123.1	123.1	123.1	123.1
	Thermal insulation materials	111.9	111.9	111.9	113.4	113.6
	Fencing	135.9	137.9	144.4	145.3	155.7
471	Ash, sawn‡	132.9	134.2	138.0	154.6	154.6
	Elm, sawn‡	123.8	125.7	129.8	138.5	139.5
	Beech, sawn‡	141.2	142.3	143.2	152.6	154.1
	Oak, sawn‡	189.8	194.4	205.6	231.8	236.6
	All doors	152.6	161.5	168.9	168.9	171.0
	Windows and door frames	173.6	190.0	190.5	190.5	190.5
	Other building joinery including industrialised building	143.7	149.3	149.6	161.8	161.8
472	Furniture and upholstery	131.1	131.7	133.8	134.3	136.1
	Domestic, non-upholstered furniture	130.6	131.2	132.8	132.9	134.3
	Bedroom furniture	121.4	121.8	123.7	123.4	126.0
	Bookcases, bookshelves, bureaux, occasional furniture	135.9	135.9	137.4	138.2	140.5
	Dining room furniture	129.1	129.1	134.1	134.3	135.0
	Kitchen furniture	136.6	137.7	137.7	138.0	138.0
	Upholstered furniture	129.1	130.0	132.7	133.2	135.1
	Three piece suites	129.2	129.2	132.1	132.9	135.2
	Fireside chairs, open wood arm easy chairs	131.9	134.5	135.5	135.5	137.7
473	Upholstered spring interior mattresses	131.7	132.5	132.8	138.5	139.0
	Soft mattresses and pillows (excluding foams)	138.8	138.8	146.1	157.1	157.3
475	Wooden containers	130.4	130.5	133.7	147.3	152.9
479	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	143.5	144.7	150.5	151.1	158.6
	Wood wool (including manufactures)	128.2	129.0	129.8	130.0	135.2
481	Paper and board (other than building board)	116.3	122.0	124.3	125.2	127.4
	Coated paper	112.7	120.7	120.9	121.1	122.5
	Coated paper, off machine	114.4	125.3	125.6	125.9	127.4
	Coated paper, on machine	110.1	113.6	113.6	113.8	114.9
	Printings and writings (including newsprint)	119.0	126.1	126.7	127.1	130.9
	Printings and writings	116.8	123.8	124.7	125.4	128.1
	Newsprint	122.5	130.0	130.0	130.0	135.6
	Kraft wrapping paper	117.9	127.5	127.8	132.4	132.6
	Household and other tissues	115.7	117.4	118.5	120.5	120.5
	Industrial and special purpose papers	115.2	122.4	124.1	125.4	127.4
	Uncoated paper	116.7	123.7	124.8	125.9	128.5
	Uncoated board	117.7	118.3	125.1	125.9	127.3
	Packaging boards	117.4	117.7	125.5	125.7	127.5
	Boards for industrial and special purposes	118.6	120.1	125.7	126.5	126.9
	Coated board	115.6	117.6	123.7	126.3	128.4
482	Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	123.2	124.2	126.7	128.8	133.2
	Cardboard boxes	122.3	123.5	123.5	125.2	126.5
	Cartons	124.3	124.8	130.6	131.2	134.1
	Cartons, food	125.2	126.1	130.1	130.6	132.7
	Cartons, other	124.0	124.2	130.8	131.4	134.6
	Fibreboard packing cases	119.7	119.8	119.8	120.6	127.2
	Packing cases solid, fibreboard	124.9	125.5	125.5	125.7	132.8
	Packing cases corrugated	118.9	119.0	119.0	119.8	126.5
	Packaging products of paper and associated materials	126.5	129.0	132.6	138.5	142.3
	Paper sacks	121.8	124.3	125.2	133.7	136.5
	Paper sacks, food	122.3	125.1	126.7	134.4	136.3
	Paper sacks, other	121.2	123.3	123.3	132.7	136.6
	Paper bags	132.1	135.0	140.2	146.4	151.6
	Laminated paper	113.2	116.8	117.7	117.7	122.3
483	Personal stationery	125.1	125.1	125.9	135.7	135.8
	Commercial envelopes	123.4	125.9	128.5	130.5	132.6
	Stationery and scholastic books	130.9	130.9	134.1	141.1	141.5
484	Paper rolls	114.7	114.7	114.7	116.9	124.4
489	General printing, etc.	124.2	125.5	126.0	127.6	128.8
491	Rubber manufactures	121.5	121.9	123.8	124.8	126.5
	Rubber goods other than tyres and tubes	124.5	125.4	127.3	129.1	131.8
	Hose of rubber and plastics	135.9	135.9	135.9	138.9	142.9
	Machinery belting of rubber and plastic	129.0	129.4	129.5	129.9	149.4
	Miscellaneous rubber goods	113.3	113.4	113.4	115.7	116.4
	Rubber thread	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.1	110.9
493	Brushes and brooms	121.0	123.9	125.4	126.5	128.6
	Decorating brushes and rollers	119.7	120.6	122.9	124.6	126.5
	Toilet brushes	123.1	127.9	127.9	127.9	129.4
	Industrial brushes and polishing mops	121.9	126.1	128.1	132.2	134.7
	Household brushes and brooms	121.0	124.4	125.8	125.8	128.2
494	Toys, games, sports equipment and baby carriages	129.5	130.6	132.2	132.4	136.1
	Toys and games	135.0	135.1	137.1	137.4	141.2
	Metal toys	143.0	143.0	144.2	144.3	148.8

(*continued on next page*)

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
continued

TABLE 4(a).—*continued*

1968 SIC		1973 June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. p
	Metal toys, non-mechanical	143.1	143.1	144.5	144.5	149.4
	Dolls and soft toys	130.3	130.3	130.3	132.0	132.0
	Plastic toys	123.0	123.0	127.3	127.3	127.7
	Pedal cars, scooters, toy perambulators and children's tricycles and bicycles	149.4	150.1	150.1	150.1	165.8
	Perambulators, folders and push chairs	124.8	125.3	125.3	125.3	133.9
	Perambulators	124.8	126.4	126.4	126.4	132.5
	Sports equipment	113.8	118.5	119.0	119.0	120.2
495	Miscellaneous stationers' goods	118.0	118.7	119.3	120.2	123.7
	Pencils, non-mechanical	132.4	132.4	132.4	133.5	145.8
	Stationers' goods (other than pens and pencils)	116.8	117.8	117.8	117.8	122.9
496	Plastic products n.e.s.	114.1	114.8	115.7	116.6	118.2
	Plastic products (other than components, accessories and semi-manufactured goods)	113.6	114.4	115.0	115.9	117.1
	Building materials of plastics	117.0	118.2	119.1	120.2	122.1
	Water services' pipes and fitments of plastics	114.8	114.8	117.1	117.1	120.8
	Hollow-ware and hardware of plastics (including kitchenware)	114.0	114.0	115.5	118.5	119.8
	Plastic caps, closures, bottles and jars	115.8	116.4	116.5	118.4	119.9
	Plastic bags, wrappers and other packaging materials	106.6	106.4	107.3	107.3	108.6
	Plastic foam for upholstery, cushioning and floor covering	112.8	115.9	116.3	116.7	117.0
499	Musical instruments‡	130.5	132.2	132.2	136.7	138.4
	Pianos	138.3	142.7	142.7	144.5	146.7

TABLE 4(b). SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF COMMODITIES WHOLLY OR MAINLY IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM

1970 = 100

	1973 June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. p
Crude oil⌀‡	148.9	150.8	161.8	172.3	183.8
Imported paper and paperboard (including newsprint)	124.3	125.9	132.2	132.8	136.3
Imported paper and paperboard (excluding newsprint)*	124.9	126.8	132.8	132.8	136.3
Imported newsprint	121.7	121.7	129.8	133.0	136.3
Timber, imported:					
Mahogany	172.4	180.3	185.2	185.2	224.0
Utile	273.6	278.5	287.6	297.0	296.2
Beech	188.6	188.6	215.6	245.9	247.4
Ramin	259.5	260.2	263.1	267.0	260.9
Meranti	189.5	192.3	193.2	190.7	187.2
Lithopone, 30% delivered*	125.1	146.2	160.5	160.5	160.5
Quicksilver, min. 99.99%, cif Europe*	44.0	48.5	52.6	51.4	51.6
Iron ore, imported	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4
Manganese ore, 48-50% Mn grade, Max 0.1% P., cif Europe*	109.3	160.5	165.5	168.3	166.4
Tungsten ore, Min 65%, cif Europe*	51.6	51.1	54.2	56.9	58.8
Phosphate rock	124.5	126.8	126.5	129.7	130.4
Phosphate rock for fertilizer manufacture	130.3	133.1	132.7	132.7	133.5
Hides and skins:					
Native	215.9	205.1	244.6	217.1	198.4
Imported	194.2	196.9	204.4	198.3	199.2
Imported, wet	175.5	179.6	185.0	173.8	169.5
Imported, dry	236.0	233.2	237.6	230.3	228.6
Raw cotton:					
American types, cif Liverpool*	168.2	207.3	253.2	295.9	295.3
Egyptian types, cif Liverpool*	135.0	192.6	214.0	250.1	249.6
Raw wool:					
Imported, merino	381.9	363.0	363.0	350.9	330.3
Imported, fine crossbred	353.2	335.2	355.6	345.5	328.9
Imported, medium and coarse crossbreds	296.1	296.1	329.1	332.0	321.1
British types	229.7	233.3	230.8	222.0	226.6
Raw silk	230.7	220.7	227.2	205.0	196.0
Raw jute:					
BWB grade, c and f Dundee*	103.6	103.0	101.6	102.2	103.8
BWC grade, c and f Dundee	105.9	103.3	101.4	102.6	103.6
BTC grade, c and f Dundee*	104.4	103.8	102.1	103.0	104.1
BTD grade, c and f Dundee*	102.3	102.2	100.3	101.2	102.1
Flax, imported	156.0	164.0	168.1	175.9	181.0
Sisal	261.4	295.5	350.9	358.4	374.0
Cotton rags, home produced	81.3	89.8	89.8	95.2	102.9
Waste paper, home produced	104.7	108.5	109.2	119.1	124.1
Natural rubber	158.3	197.7	193.8	179.9	173.3
Quebracho extract, solid ordinary, Fob Buenos Aires*	132.2	132.2	132.2	132.2	132.2
Shellac, FOTN pure, London spot price*	447.5	682.4	682.4	617.0	597.1
Gum arabic, Kordofan, ex-wharf London*	130.1	140.7	153.8	160.0	160.0
Tallow, ½" red, cif UK*	156.6	156.6	156.6	191.1	191.1
Rosin gum, WW Portuguese*	128.7	135.7	138.8	138.8	138.8
Woodpulp, imported:					
For use in paper and boardmaking industries	108.7	137.2	136.9	140.3	139.7
Chemical	105.5	134.7	135.0	138.1	137.5
Sulphite bleached	103.7	134.0	134.0	137.3	136.7
Sulphate bleached and semi-bleached	105.9	134.4	135.2	138.1	137.4
Sulphate unbleached, kraft	104.0	137.9	135.2	140.7	140.2
Casein, New Zealand*	161.0	158.8	156.1	163.4	174.3
Wood rosin, American FF*	120.3	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5
Soya beans, US no. 2 grade, cif UK*	186.0	196.6	224.6	228.0	212.8
Linseed, Canadian no. 1, cif UK*	203.8	273.0	373.9	346.0	336.8
Groundnuts, Nigerian, cif basis-ports*	163.9	196.1	199.7	173.9	161.8
Copra, Straits FM, settlement price*	127.0	132.4	170.4	152.6	153.5
Palm kernels, Nigerian, cif basis-ports*	136.8	161.3	180.9	154.2	164.7
Olive oil, Spanish, edible max. 1% ffa*	184.1	184.1	192.1	213.3	220.2
Fish oil, cif, east coast UK*	125.1	158.8	170.6	174.1	168.8
Seed oil, London spot price*	128.6	139.1	144.8	141.5	155.3
Palm oil, crude, London spot price*	141.6	173.6	211.1	189.1	192.1
Linseed oil, cif London/Hull*	156.2	214.6	435.9	320.5	336.9
Coconut oil, cif Europe*	120.9	144.5	165.7	150.9	165.4
Groundnut oil, London spot price*	125.7	133.2	155.3	144.4	143.7

Footnotes to Tables 4(a) and 4(b)

‡ Revised figures below

	1973			
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Knitted underwear and nightwear			120.7	123.1
Men's knitted underwear			119.0	121.3
Women's knitted underwear and nightwear			126.1	129.0
Women's knitted underwear and nightwear—cotton			132.3	134.9
Narrow fabrics				129.1
Non-elastic fabrics				136.3
Petershams, galloons and ribbons				136.3
Made-up textiles				130.7
Household textiles and handkerchiefs				127.6
Bed-linen, sheets and bedspreads				127.3
Women's shoes and bootees with leather uppers	125.3	125.9	127.0	127.0
Ash-sawn			121.6	128.3
Elm-sawn			121.3	123.8
Beech-sawn			128.2	132.9
Oak-sawn			161.9	177.3
Musical Instruments	123.6	123.6	123.6	129.9
Crude oil			144.4	

§ Producers' price.
† Excludes sales to rental companies.
ø Based on unit value of imports at their time of entry.
* Source of price information: Trade publications.

Index numbers of wholesale prices

The index numbers of wholesale prices relating to 1970 = 100 supersede those previously published on the base 1963 = 100. For the convenience of those who use the index numbers in long-term contracts to take account of changes in the costs of materials, the DTI will continue to publish indices relating to materials used in broad sectors of industry on the base 1963 = 100 until December 1975. From April 1973 the index numbers in the accompanying table have been given the month to month movements of the equivalent index in the 1970 = 100 Series. For users of other 1963 based index numbers who wish to continue the series in this way, multiplication factors will be provided on request.

Price index numbers of materials purchased

1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1973		
		Sept.	Oct. p	Nov. p
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	201.7	211.2	217.2
	Basic materials	207.9	218.4	224.8
	Fuel	151.7	151.7	151.7
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	200.4	212.0	218.3
	Basic materials other than fuel	210.0	223.5	231.0
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	198.2	203.4	207.6
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	172.4	177.8	180.7
311 to 312	Steel industries	162.4	163.5	164.8
Order VII (excluding MHL 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	177.1	179.4	183.9
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	202.9	207.5	215.7
361	Electrical machinery industry	191.1	194.0	199.5
Order XIII	Textile industries	198.2	196.9	192.6
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	174.3	178.0	181.8
Order XVII	Timber industries	247.6	255.9	259.2
481 to 484	Paper industries	174.9	176.4	175.6
Order XX	Construction materials	188.9	190.9	194.1
Part of Order XX	House building materialsø	198.1	200.1	202.9

ø Revised

Aug. 1973
194.5

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Census of Production for 1972: provisional results

THE following table gives for all manufacturing industries some summary provisional results of the Census of Production for 1972. A Business Monitor (reference PA1000), which will be available from HM Stationery Office towards the end of December (price 45p), beside giving information on output, employment and net capital expenditure includes figures on total sales of goods produced and work done, the cost of purchases, the breakdown of employment, and wages and salaries between operatives and administrative, clerical and technical employees, and details of capital expenditure and stocks. In the Monitor the information is analysed by 159 census industries covering the extractive, manufacturing, and water supply industries.

The Census for 1972 is the third of the new series of annual censuses of production conducted by the Business Statistics Office (BSO). The censuses together with quarterly inquiries into manufacturers' sales of products and less frequent inquiries into additional subjects, including details of purchases of inputs by industry, form the new integrated system of industrial statistics being introduced by the Government Statistical Service. The results of the annual censuses enable detailed comparisons to be made between different industries in the same year and for the same industry over time. In general, the results provide a basis for judgments to be made about industrial development and the impact of Government policy.

Coverage

The censuses conducted by the BSO for 1970, 1971 and 1972 covered establishments in Great Britain engaged in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply (Orders II-XIX and XXI of the SIC). The Ministry of Commerce, Northern Ireland, have provided data for industries other than mining and quarrying and this has been incorporated in the table which thus relates to the United Kingdom. Generally census returns were required from establishments employing on average 25 or more persons during the census year but in industries where small firms made an important contribution to output the coverage was extended to establishments with 11 or more employees.

Response

The forms for the 1972 Census were despatched at the beginning of 1973 and, where necessary, three reminders were sent, the third in September. The estimates in the tables are based on questionnaires received at the BSO up to mid-October. These are estimated to cover 71 per cent of total employment, including establishments below the exemption limit of 25 (or 11 in some industries), in manufacturing industries. The response for each Order is indicated in the table. The response rates, however, reflect a degree of estimation because average employment of non-respondents in 1972 has itself been estimated.

Results

The figures in the table include estimates for unsatisfactory returns, non-response and exempted establishments and are therefore for all establishments in each industry. Final results of the 1972 Census, including analyses by size of establishment and by region, will appear in about 160 separate industry reports which will be published in the second half of 1974. Publication of the final results for the 1971 Census should begin towards the end of this month.

(continued on next page)

OUTPUT, EMPLOYMENT AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 1970, 1971 AND 1972

All United Kingdom establishments classified to manufacturing

Standard Industrial Classification (a)		GROSS OUTPUT £ million			NET OUTPUT £ million			Total employment (including working proprietors) Thousand			Net output per head £			Total net capital expenditure (b) £ million			% response
Order		1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1972
III	Food, drink and tobacco	9,158.4	9,832.3	10,666.4	2,348.1	2,684.8	3,057.6	789.3	802.7	794.5	2,975	3,345	3,848	238.1	233.6	276.1	70
IV	Coal and petroleum products	1,256.4	1,557.6	1,671.6	239.0	259.3	235.1	36.6	37.3	36.9	6,530	6,952	6,371	83.2	131.9	117.5	92
V	Chemicals and allied industries	3,901.7	4,135.6	4,599.3	1,694.0	1,838.4	2,070.3	425.5	412.0	402.2	3,981	4,462	5,147	384.1	376.5	317.7	78
VI	Metal manufacture	4,404.5	3,899.6	4,242.8	1,463.9	1,289.2	1,371.1	576.0	548.1	511.6	2,541	2,352	2,680	286.4	363.8	289.5	81
VII	Mechanical engineering	4,995.1	5,449.0	5,214.5	2,401.6	2,621.0	2,617.3	1,047.0	1,012.3	939.5	2,293	2,589	2,785	164.3	149.5	135.9	63
VIII	Instrument engineering	658.3	713.0	784.5	350.3	380.9	414.5	177.0	176.1	169.8	1,979	2,163	2,441	24.7	23.7	24.2	59
IX	Electrical engineering	3,597.7	3,849.1	4,266.2	1,638.5	1,782.8	2,050.5	773.0	757.8	750.5	2,120	2,357	2,732	122.2	109.3	129.2	66
X	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	632.2	712.4	815.4	314.6	348.8	413.8	182.7	185.4	183.6	1,722	1,881	2,253	28.5	30.2	24 7	69
XI	Vehicles	4,625.7	5,030.2	5,480.4	1,651.2	1,743.2	2,171.9	802.3	786.8	777.0	2,058	2,216	2,795	227.5	151.9	120.0	91
XII	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,589.4	2,819.9	3,070.5	1,162.3	1,263.9	1,380.4	556.9	553.3	546.5	2,087	2,284	2,526	97.8	98.9	101.1	61
XIII	Textiles	2,960.0	3,042.3	3,244.1	1,144.9	1,206.0	1,316.8	652.5	615.2	587.4	1,754	1,960	2,242	147.0	119.5	104.8	88
XIV	Leather, leather goods and fur	219.4	236.2	312.2	79.5	91.3	110.7	45.7	45.6	46.2	1,740	2,002	2,396	4.7	5.4	6.3	56
XV	Clothing and footwear	1,240.2	1,392.3	1,467.7	571.3	648.6	699.0	450.2	457.0	450.6	1,269	1,419	1,551	21.2	17.9	23.6	61
XVI	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1,347.6	1,575.9	1,801.7	684.2	835.5	941.5	296.4	291.0	293.0	2,308	2,871	3,213	87.5	92.3	103.9	66
XVII	Timber, furniture, etc.	1,334.1	1,559.6	1,893.6	535.9	654.9	790.8	268.3	271.1	271.2	1,997	2,416	2,916	32.0	36.7	51.4	48
XVIII	Paper, printing and publishing	2,894.9	3,197.3	3,588.5	1,462.4	1,633.2	1,836.6	607.1	594.9	583.3	2,409	2,745	3,149	131.6	118.3	108.3	68
XIX	Other manufacturing industries	1,552.9	1,682.1	1,875.2	760.4	842.1	948.8	343.8	339.6	340.6	2,212	2,480	2,786	83.3	98.1	104.4	63
III to XIX	ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	47,368.5	50,684.4	54,994.6	18,502.1	20,123.9	22,426.7	8,030.3	7,886.2	7,684.4	2,304	2,551	2,918	2,164.1	2,157.5	2,038.6	71

(a) References are to the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968).
(b) New building work and acquisitions less disposals of land and existing buildings, plant and machinery and vehicles.

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CENSUS OF PRODUCTION
continued

The last of the 152 industry reports for 1970 was published in November 1973.

Comparison between 1970, 1971 and 1972

The table gives data for 1970, 1971 and 1972. The results for 1970 are from the final Census Report. Although the results for 1971 are mainly those given in the provisional results for that year improved estimates have been included where possible.

Definitions and notes

Employment relates to the average number of persons employed during the year.

Gross output measures the total value of production (including work done) by establishments during the year. It is calculated as follows:

	Value of sales and work done
Plus/Less	Increase/decrease in value of stocks of goods on hand for sale
Plus/Less	Increase/decrease in value of work in progress
	= Gross output

Net output represents the value added to materials by the process of production (including the margin on selling any merchanted or factored goods). It is calculated as follows:

	Gross output
Less:	Purchases adjusted for change in value of stocks of fuel and raw materials
Less:	Payments for work given out to other establishments
Less:	Payments for transport
Less:	Net amount of any duties, subsidies, allowances and levies payable
	= Net output.

Figures in the table have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest digit; there may be apparent slight discrepancies between the sum of the constituent items and the totals shown.

Further notes and definitions are given in Business Monitor PA1000. Inquiries about the Annual Censuses of Production should be made to the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Mon, NPT 1XG, Tel 0633-56111, ext 2455.

Business Monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available:

Production series

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PM476 Imported timber for October 1973

Service and distributive series

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SD5 Catering trades for October 1973

Monthly at £1 each a year post free:
SD6 Instalment credit business of finance houses for October 1973.

Business Monitors in the Production, Service and Distributive and Miscellaneous series are normally available by annual subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. The Census of Production reports are available on standing order from the same address or can be purchased separately from the Government Bookshops or through booksellers.

Exceptionally copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Trade and Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library, which will supply prices on request (tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3038).

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application to Department of Trade and Industry, Room 306, Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3LW.

New printing arrangements

The transfer of the responsibility for the printing and publication of Business Monitors to the Business Statistics Office, Newport, Mon. has now been completed and the unit in Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB which formerly undertook this work, has been closed down.

Inquiries about the distribution of Business Monitors should be made to the Business Statistics Office (tel: 0633-56111, ext. 2700: Telex 497121/497122—answer back BSO Newport).

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday December 14, 1973.

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film *	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Digby—the Biggest Dog In the World	BR/E 37176/16/12/78	88	December 12	Fox-Rank Distributors Ltd.	Walter Shenson Films Ltd.
Movietone News 2323	BR/E 37046/16/12/78	8	December 14	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2323A	BR/E 37047/16/12/78	7	December 14	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Millhouse: A White Comedy	F 37170	92	December 12	Visual Programme Systems Ltd.	Emile de Antonio
Happiness In Twenty Years	F 37171	92	December 12	Visual Programme Systems Ltd.	Albert Knobler, Paris
The Double Headed Eagle	F 37172	90	December 12	Visual Programme Systems Ltd.	Visual Programme Systems Ltd.
Three In the Cellar	F 37173	94	December 12	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	American International Pictures.
Gas	F 37174	76	December 12	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	American International Pictures
Walking Tall	F 37175	99	December 12	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Bing Crosby Productions Inc.

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Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.
Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25 1972
civil aviation balance of payments (A)	Mar. 16 1972
trade by air (6M)	Oct. 18 1973
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	This week
quarterly figures (Q)	Mar. 22 1973
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Oct. 11 1973
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	Nov. 29 1973
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	Mar. 1 1973
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	Apr. 28 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	Dec. 6 1973
Catering trades turnover (M)	Dec. 13 1973
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	Aug. 2 1973
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	Nov. 22 1973
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	Nov. 29 1973
N. Ireland (M)	Nov. 15 1973
Computers: UK market (Q)	May 24 1973
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct. 11 1973
ECGD business (Q)	June 21 1973
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	June 21 1973
Energy trends (M)	Nov. 22 1973
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	Dec. 13 1973
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	Nov. 15 1973
cinema admissions and takings (M)	Dec. 13 1973
overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 9 1973
registration of films (A)	Jan. 25 1973
trends in film going (A)	Aug. 19 1971
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	Aug. 30 1973
household consumption (Q)	Oct. 11 1973
Footwear industry:	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	Nov. 15 1973
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	Dec. 13 1973
Foreign trade:	
EFTA (Q)	Mar. 23 1972
industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	Dec. 6 1973
world exports of manufactures (A)	Sept. 30 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	Dec. 13 1973
Hire-purchase business (M)	Dec. 6 1973
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	Nov. 22 1973
N. Ireland index (M)	Nov. 29 1973
Wales index (Q)	Oct. 18 1973
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	Aug. 30 1973
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Nov. 15 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	Oct. 11 1973
investment and earnings overseas (A)	Mar. 29 1973
Machine tools: deliveries and orders (Q)	Nov. 22 1973
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	Nov. 29 1973
production (M)	Nov. 29 1973
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	Nov. 29 1973
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	Nov. 29 1973
estimated figures (M)	Dec. 13 1973
motor trade turnover (M)	Aug. 16 1973
Office development permits (Q)	This week
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	May 10 1973
ECGD business (Q)	June 21 1973
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	Dec. 13 1973
value: analysis of trends (Q)	Dec. 6 1973
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	Aug. 30 1973
Retail prices index (M)	Nov. 29 1973
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	Dec. 6 1973
sales, N. Ireland (M)	Nov. 29 1973
stocks (M)	Nov. 15 1973
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	Apr. 12 1973
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Dec. 6 1973
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	Aug. 16 1973
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	Apr. 28 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	Dec. 6 1973
retail (M)	Oct. 11 1973
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 9 1973
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	Dec. 13 1973
carpet sales (M)	Oct. 25 1973
cotton industry production (M)	Oct. 25 1973
hosiery production (M)	Nov. 22 1973
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	Nov. 15 1973
orders and deliveries (M)	Nov. 8 1973
wholesale houses' sales (M)	Nov. 15 1973
wool exports (Q)	June 14 1973
wool output (M)	Nov. 15 1973
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	Nov. 29 1973
overseas travel and tourism (A)	Dec. 21 1972
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	Mar. 29 1973
index numbers (M)	This week

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	Oct. 4 1973
Business Monitor titles	Sept. 6 1973
Customs notices of interest to exporters	Dec. 13 1973
ECGD local offices	Dec. 13 1973
Guide to DTI	Dec. 6 1973
Official Receivers' offices	This week
Programme of trade promotions	Oct. 18 1973
Release dates of economic statistics	Nov. 29 1973

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

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Orders for advertisements should be addressed to HM Stationery Office, Room C70. Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN
Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed to Box No.—Trade and Industry, Room C70, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN

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Information on 'T & I' material
Readers seeking detailed information on material published in *Trade and Industry*—such as the date on which a particular article was published—should contact the DTI Library at 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 5842). The library compiles the quarterly index to *Trade and Industry*.

GOVERNMENT SALES

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

January 5, 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: MoD Stores Depot, Aston Down, Stroud, Glos GL6 8HT

Auctioneers: Hobbs & Chambers (Dept. L), 'At the Sign of the Bell', Cirencester, Glos (Tel: 0285-2562)

Ford Cortina; Mech. sweeper; Bedford utilabrake; Bedford 3 ton tipper; 6 kW servicing trolleys; Alfred Herbert vertical drill; mobile gen. set; nose jacks; DC rigs; Fordson diesel engine; Ford and JAP engines; Speedivax pumps; tyres various; blower heaters; drills; reamers; cutters; stocks and dies. Allen autosythe; oscilloscopes; signal generators; solarscopes; frequency regulators; Avometers; receivers; capacitors; relays and resistors. Tables; bureaux; wardrobes; sideboards; chests of drawers; plan chest; office desks; steel filing cabinets, etc. Asoflex copier; survey and drawing equipment. Miscellaneous textiles.

January 10, 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Memorial Hall, High Street, Chatham, Kent

Auctioneers: Fuller Horsey Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel: 01-248 7954)

The lots include Swift and Dean Smith and Grace SS and SC lathes; Bennie punching and shearing machine; Asquith radial drills; Murray Patterson pipe bending machine; Mather and Platt centrifugal pumps; Wallis-Stevens diesel road roller; Fordson Major tractor; Land Rover fire tender; charging sets; cable; steel tubing; bar, sheets and flats; photographic equipment; aircraft cameras; electronic test equipment; MT and motor cycle spares; Goodyear tyres for earthmoving equipment and other tyres. White and coloured blankets; khaki greatcoats and other service clothing; mixed, cotton, woollen and canvas rags; DMS and ankle boots; furniture; coal scuttles; crockery; kitchen utensils and numerous other effects.

Catalogues of the above sales, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc. are available from the relevant auctioneers from two weeks prior to and up to the date of the sale, price 10p (postal order only).

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

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Offers are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned tug 'as lying' at HM Dockyard, Chatham.

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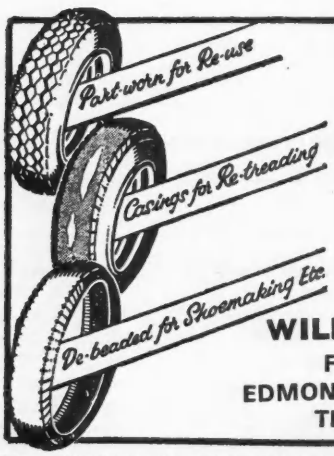
Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plan and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2ND. Tel: 01-222 7060 ext. 26.

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 43 at the above address in envelopes clearly marked 'Offer to Purchase "EMPIRE FRED" ' and must be received not later than *noon* on January 17, 1974.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessel and her present condition.



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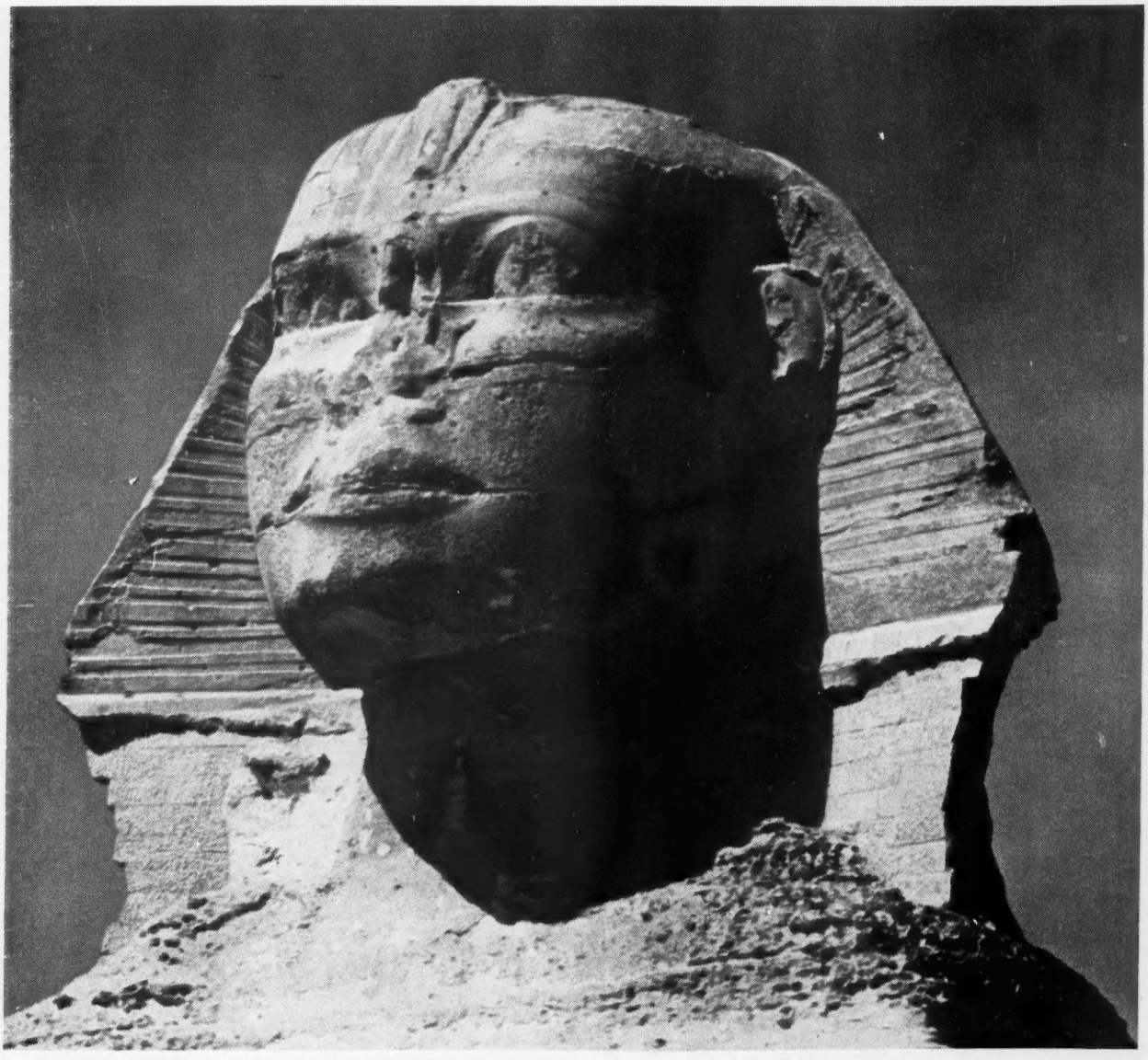

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ISBN 0 11 723191 6